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Beirut suicide bomber kills 23

THE TIMES

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1984

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Portfolio £42,000 to be won

There is £42,000 available to be won in today's *Portfolio* competition: the weekly prize which, because there was no winner last week, is doubled to £42,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's £2,000 is shared equally between four winners: Lorna Moncrieff of Croydon, Mr Alan Mountford of Shropshire, Mr Thomas Bligh of Kensington, and Mr D Frank of Holborn, London.

Because of a technical failure we are unable to produce the daily Stock Exchange prices. On page 28 we give instead the weekly list on which the *Portfolio* competition can be played. There will be a prize on Monday.

Week's price changes so far - back page. Information Service: today's list - page 28.

Reuter man released in Beirut

Mr Jonathan Wright, the Reuter correspondent who disappeared in Lebanon 23 days ago, has been released unharmed by his abductors. Mr Wright, a 30-year-old Briton, said he was unable to identify his captors. He later left Beirut for London. He was in good health and said he had not been mistreated.

£119m Falklands contracts

Contracts worth £119m for construction work to enable the British garrison in the Falkland Islands to be concentrated at Mount Pleasant are to be placed with the Wimpey-Taylor Woodrow consortium and the Lang-Mowlem-Army Roadstone Construction joint venture.

Strike call

Delegates representing 500,000 Nalco white-collar council workers are to be asked to endorse selective strike action after the failure of pay talks.

BL halves loss

BL, the state motor group, more than halved its losses from £46.6m to £22.2m in the first half of the year, but prospects remain uncertain.

£23,000 babies

The head of an American surrogate motherhood agency is encouraging childless British couples to sign £23,000 contracts to "buy" a baby in the United States.

Flood warning

Sandbags are at the ready in coastal towns and villages around Britain as weathermen warn of possible flooding from high tides next week.

Six stay put

A court battle over an injunction means that the six dissidents in the British Consulate in Durban face another weekend there.

Jolt for Bonn

Bonn's politicians have been rudely reminded that their long cherished dream of German reunification is still a nightmare for their neighbours.

Argentine toll

A presidential commission has reported that at least 8,960 Argentines were kidnapped, tortured and secretly killed by the military after the 1976 coup.

Exit Tesco

Tesco, the supermarket chain, says it sees no future for high street shopping and is unlikely to open any more town centre stores.

Card care

Every year thousands of credit cards are lost or stolen. With some cards replacement is simple and swift, with others less so.

Zola's accuse

Amid speculation that she might not return to Britain from South Africa, Zola Budd has accused her father of trying to estrange her from her coach.

Leader page 9

Letters: On the Post Office, from Mr R A Clinton, and others; building societies, from Mr P Skingley; Liberal policy, from Mr R S Wainwright, MP. Leading articles: Middle East war; IMF talks; David Steel; Sir Robert Peel. Obituaries: page 10. Mr A F B Glennie; Mr John Fleming.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Home News | 4-6 | Diary | 8 |
| Overseas | 2-4 | Religion | 18 |
| Arts | 10 | Science | 20 |
| Books | 10 | Services | 10 |
| Business | 21-22 | Sport | 29-32 |
| Chess | 6 | TV & Radio | 33 |
| Court | 10 | Theatre etc | 33 |
| Crossword | 34 | Weather | 34 |

TUC promises to send NUM £150,000 a week

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, agreed yesterday, to raise at least £150,000 a week to ensure that the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) does not fail financially.

The decision is part of a financial package being put together to keep the NUM solvent as the pit strike enters its seventh month. Appeals are going out to the TUC's 98 affiliated unions asking for support for the striking miners' union. The support will be channelled into two separate funds. One will be for maintaining the administration of the NUM; the second will be to alleviate hardship among striking pitmen's families.

Yesterday's decision, taken before talks between the miners and the steelworkers and before a confrontation on Monday between labour movement leaders and the coal board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, was designed to indicate that the TUC backs the miners' strike rather than the abortive efforts made so far to end it.

The NUM estimates that it needs £150,000 a week in donations from other unions to keep going, apart from the cost of running the dispute.

The TUC said last night that it was mounting a concerted campaign to raise money to alleviate hardship in the coalfields and to maintain the NUM financially.

"We are conscious that a lot of unions have already done a lot in terms of appeals to branches and a lot of money has been raised", a TUC official

said. The money had been sent not only to the Solidarity Fund but also to individual pits or coalfields.

But trade union officials insisted that money raised through new union branch and factory appeals would go directly to alleviate hardship among striking miners and their families rather than to administer the work of the NUM.

Security net after threat to Scargill

A threat to kill Mr Arthur Scargill is being taken seriously by the police, who plan a huge security operation during the miners' president's visit to Stoke-on-Trent today for a rally. The threat came in a telephone call from a man yesterday to the news room of an independent local radio station. He threatened that Mr Scargill would be shot if he went to the town.

The costs of picketing in the coalfields and elsewhere have been borne by individual areas of the NUM and do not figure in the £150,000-a-week cost of administering the national union, the statement added, in a clear attempt to differentiate between keeping the union alive and funding the mass pickets.

The money is going into a Miners' Solidarity Fund with trustees that can be examined by outside inspection. It seems certain, however, that most of the cash being raised in this way goes to the pit villages where food kitchens and other supporting activities are being

organized by the miners and their wives.

The point was made explicit in contacts with the unions yesterday that money sent to the solidarity fund would be distributed pro-rata to the mines in relation to the number of men on strike in the area. A TUC official said: "There was a very strong commitment around the table that the union is going to be maintained and also that money will be used for hardship".

Police face air rifle pellets

Pellets from air rifles and air pistols were fired at police yesterday as they confronted the largest mass picket seen in the South Yorkshire coalfield since the start of the miners' strike. Silvers of steel and ball bearings were fired from catapults during the clashes outside Malby Colliery, near Rotherham. Bottles, bricks, stones and tree branches were also hurled at the police by men in the 6,000 strong picket.

Three officers were injured and five pickets were arrested. The mass picket had gathered in an attempt to prevent seven NUM men working for a firm of outside contractors from clocking on for a second day. They are working on a project to sink a third shaft at Malby.

Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down, South, last night called on the Government to play a role in the miners' strike by showing leadership.

Deputies' ballot, page 2

Steel blasts 'appalling' Britain

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr David Steel yesterday represented the Prime Minister as a figure worthy of hatred and fear, and the state of modern Britain as appalling.

He called for the resignation of Mr Ian MacGregor from the National Coal Board and for the recall of Parliament next week to pass a Bill enabling working miners to require their union leaders to hold a ballot on the strike.

Where Dr David Owen at the Social Democrats' conference last week charged Mrs Margaret Thatcher with incompetence his Alliance partner attacked her style of leadership with rare ferocity.

"Your way is the way of division, of bitterness and in the end of defeat for Britain," Mr Steel said.

Mr Steel said the Prime Minister in his main speech to the Liberal assembly at Bournemouth. He spoke of "the horrifying reek of self-satisfaction in the face of despair and decay."

As if to crush all doubt about Mr Steel's standing in his party, the assembly stood and cheered him for more than 10 minutes. It was the longest ovation of his leadership.

He insisted that the aim of the Alliance must be to form the next government. Their task was to finish the job begun at the last election, elbowing Labour out of the way.

Mr Steel began by putting the best construction on the outcome of the debate on defence and the economy on Thursday. He said he would not minimize the one area of disagreement between the assembly and himself over cruise missiles.

But he emphasized that, unlike Labour, they had fully committed themselves to NATO membership and to strengthening NATO's European pillar.

They were the only party, he claimed, which genuinely sought to combine the needs of defence and disarmament.

He reminded the assembly that Thursday's decisions were not for all time. The party was committed to drawing up their

Continued on back page, col 4



Home again: The Queen arriving at Heathrow airport yesterday after a holiday at Balmoral.

Deadly message to US

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In the aftermath of yet another suicide bombing against the Americans in Beirut Western embassies in Lebanon have concluded that the mysterious Islamic Jihad movement, hitherto regarded as a cover name for some Islamic splinter group, is after all a highly sophisticated and merciless organization with every intention of continuing its assaults on United States interests in the Middle East.

An anonymous telephone caller, who two weeks ago warned a Western news agency in Beirut that Islamic Jihad would "strike at a vital US interest in the Middle East very soon", is now believed to have been a member of the organization, which several embassies now suspect is based not in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, but in the capital itself.

The caller said: "Our heroes are prepared to sacrifice their

lives to destroy even a minor American or Zionist interest and we have now more sophisticated methods than car or truck bombs."

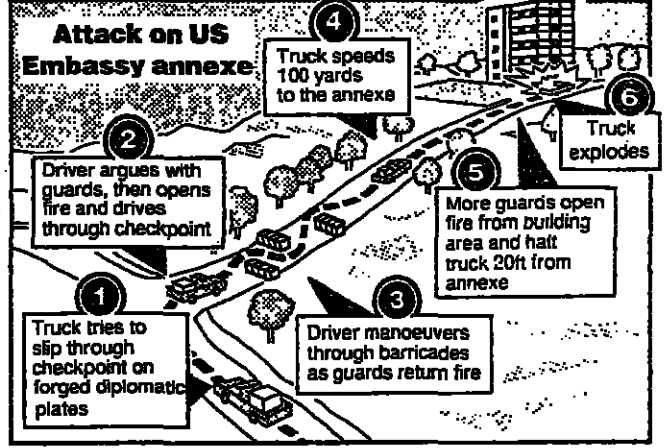
The Americans would be attacked, the caller added, because of "the hostile position the Reagan Government took over the Lebanese complaint to the UN Security Council and Reagan's recent speech before a Zionist organization." A United Nations resolution, which condemned the behaviour of Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon, was vetoed by the United States this month.

The Christian Phalangist radio station has been claiming that Islamic Jihad is based in the Shia Muslim slums of Bourj al-Barajneh, the poverty belt that stretches around part of Beirut international airport.

Several Western security agents suspect that, for once, the Phalangists may be right. Certainly, pro-Syrian Palestinian groups have reestablished themselves in the area, although Lebanese Shia Muslim militias are more likely to form the core of an extremist movement like Islamic Jihad.

There can be few excuses for the lack of security at the

Continued on back page, col 5



Heseltine differs on chemicals

From Rodney Cowton, Hildesheim, North Germany

The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, appeared to contradict NATO's top Europe commander in a statement yesterday on control of chemical weapons.

He said the "political controls which are necessary are adequate in these and all other circumstances".

Earlier, General Bernard Rogers, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, called for production of a new generation of chemical weapons in the US, but also for a greatly strengthened political voice in procedures governing their possible use in war.

Mr Heseltine said he knew there was a military preoccupation with the threat posed by 300,000 tons of Soviet chemicals, but the Government did not only take the military judgment into account.

Rogers appeal, page 4

£35m profits for News International

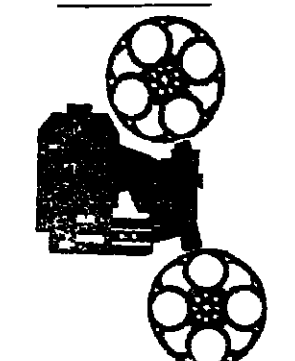
By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

News International, publisher of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* as well as *The Sun* and the *News of the World*, made a pre-tax profit of £35.72m in the financial year ended in June on a turnover 11 per cent higher at £458m. This is slightly lower than the £36.12m for the previous year but compares with only £3m in 1981-82.

The profit figure does not include a non-recurring £2.12m credit or an extraordinary gain of £7.13m. A higher tax charge of £12.5m (£8.6m) has cut declared earnings from 34.5 pence to 32.6 pence per share but the dividend on the outstanding special dividend shares is raised from 6.7p to 8.4p.

That is the equivalent of the dividend the Australian-based parent company News Corporation, which has reported a rise in net profit from AS\$8.92m to a record AS\$9.87m (£64m).

THE TIMES Inside



Keeping those movie memories
How the amateurs and the professionals are working to save old films Page 11

Design for living
Government cash is being used to improve the design of products Page 15

Some like it hot
The crazy world on board a holiday ship in the sun Page 12



Roses all the way
Now's the time to prepare for blooms at Christmas Page 14

Monday

Orient express
Daley Thompson and Steve Cram compete for honours in Shanghai



A capital idea
What price true economic cooperation? World banking under review

Shouldn't WPA be the company policy?



If you've made it your policy to look after your health, you'll probably be interested in WPA Health Insurance. Our Individual Policy is probably one of the most competitively priced on the market and gives you all the benefits that Private Healthcare can offer. And, if you choose to join in a Company Group Scheme, you'll find that your subscription could be substantially reduced. If you think WPA should be your Company Policy - or simply you and your family's. Fill in this coupon and we'll be happy to send you details.

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Nalco to vote on selective strikes over pay claim

By Glen Allan

Delegates representing 50,000 white-collar workers in town halls will be asked next month to endorse a programme of selective strike action in protest against a 4.5 per cent pay offer.

The strike campaign, and a plan to freeze the collection of rates and rent by local authorities are planned by the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalco) after the breakdown of talks yesterday on their claim for a 7 per cent pay increase.

Employer's representatives refused to improve on the 4.5 per cent already offered. Nalco

delegates will now be asked at a special conference on October 9 to approve the campaign of industrial action.

Delegates will be asked to authorize action to cut off local government income by refusing to send out rent and rate demands to council tenants and bills to private contractors.

Other local government unions including the National Union of Public Employees, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Confederation of Health Service Employees believe the 4.5 per cent offer should be put to arbitration.

More by-elections likely on abolition

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

About 20 by-elections will be held throughout the six English metropolitan county councils next year, Mr Ken Coombes, Labour leader of Merseyside county council, said yesterday.

But there will be two important differences between those contests and the four won by Mr Ken Livingstone and Labour colleagues on the Greater London Council on Thursday.

The GLC polls were forced by councillors who wanted to be re-elected to test public opinion in the capital about abolition. The Government wants to scrap the GLC and Merseyside and the other five English metropolitan county councils in about 18 months.

Mr Coombes said that none of those who resigned from the metropolitan authorities would stand again. New Labour candidates would be chosen for all their seats.

The aim was to hold all the elections on the same day next year. The timing of the decision in his own council was complicated because it was the only one of the six threatened metropolitan authorities which ministers wanted to "rate-cap" next year.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, yesterday confirmed the belief of Labour councillors that he has been chosen to spearhead the battle with Labour authorities. "Before Christmas I shall be bringing in the Bill to abolish the GLC," he said on BBC breakfast television.

Mr George Tremlett, a Conservative GLC councillor who supported Mr Kenneth Livingstone in Thursday's by-election, was expelled yesterday from the minority Conservative group on the council. The vote

of 30 to nine against him with one abstention meant that he will sit as an independent while staying in the party to which he has belonged for 30 years.

"I do not have any confidence in Mrs Thatcher as Prime Minister," he said afterwards. "It is my view that the Conservative Party will eventually get its senses back. At the moment it is being very badly led."

The make-up of the new GLC is Labour 48, Conservative 40, Liberal 1, SDP 2, Independent 1.

The four jubilant Labour councillors, led by Mr Ken Livingstone, returned to the Greater London Council yesterday promising to go on with their fight against abolition by putting pressure on London's 56 Conservative MPs (Sheila Beardsall writes).

Mr Livingstone, delighted with his personal vote of 79 per cent in the Paddington by-election, claimed the result could frighten the Government into thinking again about its policies. Polls showed that if the swing was repeated in a general election, 33 of the 56 Tory MPs in London would lose their seats.

"These are the figures that will change the mind of the Government," he said. "If it continues with the abolition of the GLC, it will be putting into our hands one-third of all the seats we need to put Neil Kinnock into government."

He planned to send the MPs detailed figures from the by-election showing, he claimed, that Mrs Thatcher had no mandate for abolishing the GLC.

Architects face curb on numbers

By Charles Knevet

Four schools of architecture must be closed and others will need to be combined in order to control numbers entering the profession, according to a report to be published on Monday by the National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education and the University Grants Committee.

The report has been prepared by a subcommittee chaired by Lord Esler, a former president of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It recommends that there should be a net reduction of 300 in the number of architects entering the profession each year from the present 36 schools, in order to stabilize numbers at about 31,000 by 1990. The present number is more than 28,000.

It also suggests that numbers should be limited in those entering the Part II postgraduate courses, as well as those entering the Part II undergraduate courses.

Salt hazard unproven, expert says

The fierce debate within the medical profession on whether salt intake in the diet is a health hazard continues today with specialists insisting that there is "overwhelming evidence" in favour of a reduction. Last month after the government-appointed Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy reported that salt intake was "needlessly high", the Medical Research Council's salt study, blood pressure, issued contradictory findings.

However, in today's issue of *The Lancet*, Mr Mark McCarthy, a nutritionist, argues that the burden of proof should be on advocates of the salt shaker to prove that it is beneficial, or at least not harmful.

Dr Graham MacGregor, of the blood pressure unit at Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, London, writes: "There is overwhelming evidence that restriction of sodium in patients with high blood pressure does cause substantial falls in blood pressure."

In pouring rain police pay tribute to 'Billy' Bishop



More than 700 mourners, from every police force in Britain yesterday crowded into Chelmsford Cathedral for the funeral of PC Brian "Billy" Bishop, who was shot dead in a gun battle a month ago. Others stood outside in the rain listening to a relay of the service. PC Bishop, aged 37, was described during the service as a "gentle giant" (Photograph: Chris Harris).

The miners' strike

Alarm grows over pit deputies' ballot

By Craig Seton

The critical national strike ballot next week by the pit deputies union (Nacods) is causing growing alarm among working miners who fear that a vote for industrial action could ruin their efforts. There is also concern among some Nacods members that the ballot will split the union as badly as the National Union of Mineworkers' is split.

Voting takes place among the 17,000 members of the traditionally moderate National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies, and Shotfired, between Monday and Wednesday. The result will be known on Friday.

Nacods members carry out vital supervisory and safety work and a successful strike could shut working pits. Some working miners have said that the union's executive is attempting to get the NUM leadership "off the hook".

"There is also evidence of a split among Nacods members, especially in the Midlands, about next week's vote. The union voted against strike action in April over pit closures under rule 21, which requires a two-thirds majority, although nearly 54 per cent were in favour of a strike. Some feel there should not be a second ballot.

While working miners are worried that the Nacods leadership is confident of the necessary two-thirds majority this time, some Nacods men are angry that the ballot forms (already sent to many area offices) ask for a straight yes or no vote on three issues rather than the one issue which led the executive to call for a strike: that is, the coal board's insistence that Nacods men

must make genuine efforts to cross miners' picket lines or lose their pay.

That issue escalated from the Yorkshire coalfield when some deputies refused to cross picket lines in protected vehicles and with police escorts, saying that it breached an agreement with the coal board. Nacods now says that more than 3,000 of its members are not being paid.

As in the past, the union is conducting its own ballot and the ballot says that the Nacods national executive committee unanimously "strike action" under rule 21. It also opposes the board's cut in capacity, the board's attitude in the implementation of conciliation procedure, and the rejection of the board's guidelines of 15 August.

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Mr Peter McNesry defended asking members to vote on three issues and said they were linked quite properly. If any members did not want to vote for one they would simply not vote.

The concern among working miners about next week's vote is greatest among those in coalfields where most men are defying pickets.

One working miner, an NUM branch official in the Midlands, produced yesterday what he thought was either a draft or original of a Nacods ballot form and said that the fact that he had obtained one, with the fact that it is not numbered, meant it could be duplicated.

"There is a feeling that Nacods has been manipulated by the NUM," he said. The

leadership is trying hard to convince its men to strike and there is a strong body of opinion that it is trying to get Arthur Scargill off the hook.

He claimed that there had been two meetings between members of the Nacods executive and Mr Scargill since last Thursday.

Yesterday, two area officials of Nacods, one opposed to the ballot and the other in favour of a strike, said suggestions that arrangements for next week's ballot could be abused were unfounded.

Mr Denis Botham, president of the North Staffordshire branch, said: "In my branch we are very unhappy that there are three issues on the ballot paper. We have already voted on the cutback in capacity and the other two issues are negotiable."

What the striking miners can claim

By Barrie Clement

Labour Reporter

Single striking miners qualify for no direct payments from the Department of Health and Social Security, but those who do not own their own homes can apply to the local authority for assistance with rent and rates.

Striking miners with families are however entitled to claim supplementary benefits for their dependants. A spouse who had no earnings may qualify for a general rate of £21.45, but the department deducts £15 a week for assumed strike pay.

In fact the National Union of Mineworkers pays no strike pay, although pitmen have received petrol allowances for picketing duty, donations of

food, and money from other unions and some lodges have provided unofficial financial assistance in special cases. Many families are living from hand to mouth however, with mounting debts.

A miner can claim benefits for dependent children which includes £6.50 child benefit. For dependants aged between 16 and 17 the amount is £16.50 a week; 11 to 15, £13.70 a week; and under 11 years old, £9.15 a week.

If the collier with a family is an owner-occupier he may also claim DHSS assistance to repay mortgage interest, but not the capital amount.

Families renting a house, as in the case of a single pitman, can claim local authority housing benefit to help with rent and rates.

If a family is on supplementary benefit and has no "non-dependants" in the household (such as working children) it is entitled automatically to a 100 per cent rebate under the local authority scheme.

The National Union of Mineworkers has not paid strike pay since it was formed in 1944. There are provisions in the rules for such payments, but in the present stoppage and in most other strikes they have not been made.

The NUM argues that most unions who pay strikers are not normally involved in national stoppages. The union is federated and has no significant central fund.

June 5 "totally disillusioned with the strike". Mr Nicholas Lyell QC, counsel for the three mineworkers, said that it was deplorable that the National Union of Mineworkers and Mr Arthur Scargill were taking no part in the court proceedings.

The group, which includes Mr John Quicke, a former president of the association, said that the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture should be extended to include quangoes such as the Nature Conservancy Council which new report to the Department of the Environment.

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Minister urges grain price limit

From John Young

Agriculture Correspondent

Horncastle, Lincolnshire

A prolonged period of severe price restraint was the only effective way of discouraging surplus grain production, Mr John Macgregor, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

With prospects of an EEC harvest far exceeding all previous records, he said that a quota system, as introduced for dairy farmers, would be unworkable.

In contrast to the Milk Marketing Board which was practically a monopoly buyer, grain farmers disposed of their produce through a number of markets, including feeding it to their own livestock, and it would be impossible to cope with the administrative costs and complications of a quota scheme.

Mr Macgregor also said that the Government had received fewer reports than last year of irresponsible straw burning. There had been some unfortunate incidents, in particular one bad day in Lincolnshire at the beginning of the month, and he hoped the results would be a salutary lesson to all concerned.

Nearly £2m a year of public money was being devoted to research into viable alternative uses for surplus straw, and the incorporation of straw into the soil without reducing the yield of subsequent crops.

Mr Macgregor was speaking on a visit to the World Ploughing Championships near Horncastle, Ploughmen from 24 countries are taking part in the championships, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Kenya and Zimbabwe.

The Country Landowners' Association yesterday issued an exceptionally radical policy for the countryside, which included a call for cuts in some state grants to farmers. The policy was prepared by an advisory group chosen from leading figures in the association to find ways of improving the image of farmers. (Hugh Clayton writes).

The group, which includes Mr John Quicke, a former president of the association, said that the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture should be extended to include quangoes such as the Nature Conservancy Council which new report to the Department of the Environment.

The ceiling on some farm grants should be halved to £50,000, and the resulting savings used for countryside management. Grants should not be paid for environmentally damaging schemes.

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Mother and daughter murdered

Police in Lincolnshire yesterday launched a murder hunt after a woman and her daughter, aged five, were found stabbed to death. Detectives have been making door-to-door inquiries after neighbours found the bodies of Mrs Cicely Anita Browne, aged 25, and her daughter Khairine, in a terrace council house in Stainton Gardens, Lincoln.

A team of 40 detectives is being led by the head of Lincolnshire CID, Det Chief Supt Colin Bailey. An incident room has been set up at Lincoln police Divisional Headquarters to coordinate inquiries.

Mr Bailey described the killings as "a brutal and disgusting crime." He said the child was in bed in her upstairs room when she was stabbed repeatedly with a knife.

Her mother was found in the downstairs living room. She had been stabbed several times in the body. Mr Bailey said the gas and electricity meters had been broken into.

PC remanded on robbery charge

A policeman, charged with conspiracy to commit armed robbery, was remanded in custody for a week by Harrow Magistrates yesterday. Police Constable Stephen John Curran, aged 23, who lives in police accommodation in Bow Street, central London, is jointly charged with Edward Rickwood, aged 30, unemployed, and Robert Ward, with committing the offence, between August 28 and September 4. Ward was remanded on bail until October 5. Rickwood, of Wareham Court, Herford Road, Islington, north London, was remanded in custody until October 5.

Pollen forecast to be ended

The national pollen forecast, the summertime service for Britain's estimated eight million hay fever sufferers, is to stop because of cash shortages, the organizers say.

Mr Brian Eames, a spokesman for the National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau, said that the organization had taken the decision "reluctantly" lack of financial support from industry and the Government.

Correction

The Law Society cannot, as stated on September 19, deal with complaints of professional negligence. Its powers extend only to professional misconduct, and pending legislation negligence claims must be pursued through the courts.

Liberal MPs furious with anti-cruise crusader

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr Paddy Ashdown, the new-found darling of the Liberal Party Assembly at Bourne-mouth, has provoked an angry and bitter row among Commons colleagues over his role in Thursday's embarrassing party split over cruise missiles.

Accusations of disloyalty, political opportunism and crude playing to the media, with an eye on the leadership, were freely flung against him by fellow-members of the parliamentary party yesterday. One Liberal MP said he was "bitterly disgusted" by Mr Ashdown's behaviour.

The MPs' job, it was stated, had been to find a defence policy formula around which the entire party could compromise and unite. Instead, Mr Ashdown led the crusade for immediate abandonment of cruise missiles, while Mr David Steel, the party leader, was left to plead for an immediate and unilateral British freeze on current cruise deployment.

It was said yesterday, by other MPs, that if Mr Ashdown had only pointed to the



unilateral nature of Mr Steel's position - a view which had been accepted as a compromise by at least five other members of the parliamentary party - then he could easily have swung the necessary 28 votes behind Mr Steel.

Two MPs said yesterday that Mr Ashdown's irresponsible behaviour had dashed any leadership chances he might have had, while Mr Steel's courageous decision to address

Mr Paddy Ashdown (left) was elected to Parliament last year as Liberal MP for Yeovil with a 3,406 majority over the Conservative candidate.

He is the party spokesman on trade and industry, as an advocate of efficiency and new technology, and chairman of the party's defence and disarmament committee.

Mr Ashdown, aged 43, and married with two children was educated at Bedford School and Hongkong University, becoming a qualified Chinese interpreter. Before joining the

Foreign Office as a late entrant in 1972, he served as a Royal Marine commando with the Special Boat Section.

He was with the Foreign Office for four years, serving as first secretary to the British Mission to the United Nations in Geneva from 1974 to 1976.

He then changed career, entering local community action in Yeovil and, in 1981, as a local government officer, working in the education department of Dorset County Council. He resigned his post on gaining his seat in May last year.

Another colleague said that Mr Ashdown had just "peaked too early" in a long-term bid for the Liberal leadership. Mr Ashdown replied: "I am not in the business of peaking."

His angriest reaction was against a charge that he had let Mr Steel down, in Thursday's debate, by failing to emphasize the unilateral nature of the leader's cruise option.

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Boom in exercise classes blamed for outbreak of serious injuries to women

By Nicholas Thomas, Social Service Correspondent

The boom in aerobics and exercise dance classes is producing an appalling catalogue of injuries among women, a report published by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy said yesterday.

A survey among 83 hospitals, private physiotherapists and sports medicine specialists carried this year, produced more than 1,600 cases of women aged between 16 and 34 who had been treated for injuries, some of them serious, suffered in such classes. Mrs Ruth Doodson, a physiotherapist who is also a gymnastics coach, found:

"The average age of those injured was 27½, with 648 suffering back injuries, 234 Achilles tendon and leg injuries, including 15 ruptured Achilles tendons, and 206 knee injuries. 'It is clear that really alarming injuries are happening as a result of teachers instructing pupils to do exercises that were quite outrageous', Mrs Doodson, who is 35, said yesterday.

Some of the injuries could have lasting effects. A ruptured Achilles tendon needed six weeks in plaster, dislocated shoulders carried the risk of

serious dislocations later, and someone acquiring a back injury in their early twenties could risk back problems for years to come.

"It may be as many as one in ten or one in 15 taking part in these classes are suffering injuries," she said.

"Women arrived clutching their latest fashion leotard, expecting tight Achilles tendons, unused stomach muscles and weak backs to vanish by the end of their exercise session. It only multiplies the feeling of inferiority when this does not happen, even more so when they injure themselves."

It was appalling, she said: the number of times women who were injured went back thinking that more of the same punishment would help them. "It seems many women believe that lots of exercise means lots of sweating and pain, and that is good for you. This just is not the case."

Mrs Doodson blamed the rash of injuries on unqualified teachers who often had little or no knowledge of first aid, and on the "fat profits" to be made from the health fitness craze.

One leading sportswear chain had 43 different types of fashion "trainer" shoes for sale, she said, many of which were "just not suitable for people doing these kinds of exercises". Some had heel tabs that could cause injuries, others were insufficiently cushioned or lacked support.

At the moment, she said, "anyone can set themselves up as a dance teacher and that is quite terrible". Even a planned national training course would provide only 120 hours instruction over 10 weeks for teachers, which was inadequate.

Mrs Doodson said that clubs and classes should seek expert advice from physiotherapists, and advised those starting such classes to avoid doing "too much too soon".

Warm-ups should be taken slowly, as sweating does not mean that muscles are sufficiently stretched for exercises, and "fashion" shoes are not necessarily the best. Cushioned flooring should be used, as many exercise halls do not have sprung floors and the surface "is as hard and as unyielding as the road outside".

Forensic Sciences Conference

Fingerprints breakthrough

The front page of *The Times* has been used to help forensic scientists develop a way of recovering finger prints from surfaces on which they are normally obscure.

The new method involves a scanning electron microscope, which can magnify specks of material between 50,000 and 100,000 times.

Mr Peter Nolan, of the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory, demonstrated how to recover fingerprints from newspaper - one of the most difficult surfaces - to

the International Association of Forensic Sciences, at Oxford.

He showed his own prints partly obscured by the first letter "T" on the masthead of *The Times*. There were insufficient whorls visible under an

ordinary microscope to make the 16-point measurement needed for positive identification. When the image was analysed by electron micro-

scope, a picture of the fingerprint alone was projected on a screen and photographed. The original specimen could be treated with chemicals for clarification.

Various substances help stabilise fingerprints. Ninhydrin is sensitive to amino acids (the protein fraction in sweat) and physical developer, or PD for short, is sensitive to lipids (the fat molecule).

When these chemicals are used to treat the specimen, the microscope beam creates an image by automatic analysis.

Tachographs help answer accident questions

Transport officials who opposed the tachograph (the spy in the cab) instrument may be surprised at the new uses to which it is put.

Reenactments of traffic accidents are becoming more precise with the information contained on the chart recorders incorporated into the device.

Accident case histories presented showed how with chart recordings, experts could trace back the routes of vehicles involved in three crashes for more than 100 miles. Lives were lost in each one.

An articulated lorry from Dover collided with a car in the centre of London, and killed four occupants.

A coach returning from the Continent, with two drivers alternating in shifts, again via

Dover, mistakenly took a slip road and overturned. That accident was south of Cambridge, after the M1 ended and the next stretch of main road narrowed from a three lane to a two-lane dual carriageway.

The third accident was when a fixed lorry collided with a car on a minor road in Warwickshire. That vehicle had travelled via the M1, then the A5 and then from a turn off near Daventry.

Dr Richard Lambourn, of the Metropolitan Police forensic science laboratory in London, showed how distances, speeds and acceleration were measured for the articulated lorry, covering the journey from Dover to the last few yards when it collided with a car.

Cost of police sick leave

The cost of sick leave taken by Metropolitan police officers was put at £13.75m a year by Dr Neville Davis, an occupational physician, of the Brownlow Medical Centre, London.

He said the latest available figures - for 1981 - for days off through sickness and injury showed them to be the equivalent

of 927 officers being unavailable for duty throughout the year.

Dr Davis said the need for more medical resources was now being considered. More than 1,900 officers in 1983 received injuries on duty which were bad enough to make them unfit to continue.

Thatcher's bumpy welcome

Mrs Thatcher was bumped and jostled by a crowd when she went to a store during her visit to Chester yesterday.

She and husband, Denis, were hemmed in by hundreds of cheering supporters as they attempted a brief walk. But a group of about 20 young demonstrators shouted "Maggie out" slogans as the couple arrived at the store, Browns of Chester, to visit its youth training scheme workers.

However, it was the Prime Minister's many supporters in the throng at the store's Eastgate entrance who caused inconvenience. A senior policeman said Mrs Thatcher helped elderly people in the crowd who were pushed forward.

Mrs Thatcher was visiting the Chester area to get a first-hand view of some of the Government's youth training.

She visited the British Aerospace factory at Broughton and met teenagers.

Gardener wins dismissal claim

Mr Bob Clark, a gardener, yesterday won his claim for unfair dismissal and was awarded an undisclosed sum in compensation.

"Aggressive and uncooperative attitude" towards his employer, Mrs Cilla Wheatcroft, made him 50 per cent to blame, a tribunal ruled. Mr Clark, aged 59, was dismissed after he called Mrs Wheatcroft "the nastiest little woman he knew".

The chairman of the tribunal said that was an outburst of temper and should

have been punished, but not by dismissal.

Mr Clark came to work at Mrs Wheatcroft's home, Braconhill House, The Common, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, when her invalid father-in-law, a retired university professor, moved in six years ago. He had already worked for the professor for 10 years.

She told the hearing "There was constant tension in the garden. He made me feel I should not be there. This incident was the final straw."

Mrs Wheatcroft said she had

to reduce the size of the vegetable patch after Mr Clark had over-produced with enormous crop of 89 marrows.

Mr Clark denied being rude on many occasions. He said: "I am very proud of the garden."

Mr Clark told the hearing he grew extra marrows for the village fête. He said: "I refused to clear the rubbish patch because I had to go and take the professor to lunch. Also I had seedlings to prepare. I did not realise Cilla was so upset otherwise I should have apologized."

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|---|--|
| Entry No. 275 | |
| Registration district Westminster | |
| Sub-district Westminster | |
| Administrative area City of Westminster | |
| 1. Date and place of birth 15th September 1984 | |
| 2. Name and surname Prince Henry Charles Albert David | |
| 3. Sex Male | |
| 4. Name and surname of mother The Royal Highness The Princess of Wales | |
| 5. Place of birth Westminster | |
| 6. Occupation Prince of the United Kingdom | |
| 7. Name and surname of father The Royal Highness The Prince of Wales | |
| 8. Place of birth Sandringham Norfolk | |
| 9(a) Maiden surname SPENCER | |
| 9(b) Surname at marriage if different from maiden surname | |
| 10. Usual address of different from place of child's birth Highgrove Near Tetbury Gloucestershire | |
| 11. Name and surname (if not the mother or father) Charles P | |
| 12. Qualification Father | |
| 13. Usual address (if different from that in 10 above) | |
| 14. I certify that the particulars entered above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief | |
| 15. Date of registration 15th September 1984 | |
| 16. Signature of registrar S.M. Vince Reg. | |

Royal certificate

Prince Harry who with his parents left hospital last Sunday, had his birth formally registered yesterday at Kensington Palace.

The certificate was signed by the Prince of Wales, who listed his occupation as "Prince of the United Kingdom".

Mrs Sheila Vince, Westminster Registrar visited the palace to complete the six-day baby's birth certificate, which records his name as HRH Prince Henry Charles Albert David. Usually, parents visit the registrar themselves, but royal babies are special, with security a consideration.



Surrogate US mothers offered for £23,000

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The head of an American surrogate motherhood agency is encouraging childless British couples to sign £23,000 contracts to "buy" a baby in the United States.

One such couple now has a baby which was borne for them by an American surrogate, and the agency expects more British clients because of the probability of legislation banning the practice in Britain.

Mr Bill Handel, a lawyer who runs the agency in Los Angeles, has described such a law as "ludicrous and ridiculous".

In a television documentary, *Babies for Money*, produced by TV South and to be shown on the independent network tomorrow, Mr Handel says: "We would encourage British citizens to get round their own laws. I would tell couples in England to come here and we will help you, and we will."

His agency charges American couples 30,000 dollars (about £23,000) for arranging the pregnancy of a surrogate mother who agrees to hand over the baby soon after birth. Mr Handel says he has provided about thirty such babies.

The surrogate mother is paid 12,000 dollars, and the rest is divided among the agency, the lawyer who drafts the contract and the clinic which monitors the pregnancy.

Big screen TV sells for \$1m

By David Hewson

The television set of the future with a 10ft screen went on sale in Brighton yesterday for \$1m. One European buyer, a West German television training institution, has already emerged for the first version of Sony's high definition television system to go on the market.

High definition television (HDTV) uses twice as many lines as today's pictures and has a more elongated screen. It broadcasts in stereo and is being put forward by Sony and other broadcasting organizations as the next revolution in domestic television.

The BBC is looking closely at the development, which until yesterday was confined to academic television engineering research. The Japanese company left television technicians "wide-eyed in admiration at the opening of the International Broadcasting Convention in Brighton."

The first commercial system was unveiled with a film which featured disco dancers, car-blasting stereo rock music, and twilight scenes which would be considered too delicate to shoot for conventional 625-line television.

Mr Stuart Sansom, Deputy chairman of Sony Broadcast UK, confirmed yesterday that the company saw the system as the domestic television reception standard of the future, but was unwilling to predict whether the set would ever be cheap enough to catch on with the public.

Mrs Cooper accused

Gwen Cooper, aged 64, widow of Tommy Cooper, the comedian, spoke yesterday of her heartache and loneliness since her husband's death in April.

"The past few months have been absolutely dreadful," she said. "It has put my blood pressure up. The pain of losing Tommy has not got any easier."

Mrs Cooper spoke after appearing before Action magistrates in west London, after a collision in which her Mercedes and a car parked outside her home in Barrowvale Road, Chiswick, were involved.

In court Mrs Cooper denied driving after drinking too much alcohol and driving while unfit through drink or drugs. The hearing was adjourned until November 20.

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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

When a party leader speaks to his annual conference the occasion usually matters for what he has to say to his party. But what was particularly significant at Bournemouth yesterday afternoon was the message that the Liberals wanted to send to Mr Steel.

The exceptional warmth of their applause was only partly in appreciation of his speech. They were also wanting to let him and the country know that there was no leadership crisis in the Liberal Party, that despite his defeat over cruise missiles the previous afternoon, he still held their regard.

From 1976, when he succeeded Mr Thorpe, until the general election last year, Mr Steel was a remarkably successful party leader. By the exercise of considerable personal authority over a party that does not take easily to strong leadership he took the Liberals along a route which he had envisaged from the beginning, but which for them would deliberately have taken when they set out.

Failed to assert his command

The Liberal Party is a greater force in British politics today than it was when he took over because of the strategy he has pursued.

But after last year's general election Mr Steel's personal authority seemed to snap. The party did not do so well as it had expected, and it thought that it had done worse than that. Mr Steel took his break from politics, and he failed to reassert his command in the old way when he returned for last year's party conference.

There were continuing doubts about the extent of his commitment. Did he still have the appetite for the wearing and often dispiriting task of leading a small party? Then on Thursday his authority was further undermined when he was defeated in the conference over cruise.

No political leader has his authority enhanced by defeat, whether it is inflicted within his party or outside. But he may strengthen his reputation by the way in which he responds to defeat. Gaitskill's fight back against the initially successful forces of unilateralism within the Labour Party provides the classic example.

Mr Steel's role now should not be compared with Gaitskill's then. But he has won a new kind of respect within the party for the way in which he fought openly for his conviction on Thursday. That was the first reason for the warmth of his reception yesterday.

Those who had been responsible for his defeat were also wanting to make clear that it had not been a personal assault, while those who had supported him wanted to express their sympathy. All of them had good political as well as personal reasons for wanting now to shore up his leadership. Either his departure or a half-hearted performance would be very damaging for Liberal prospects.

Mr Steel responded to this mood by striking what I thought was the right note with his party. He spoke of the cruise debate without implying either concession or rancour on his part. That gives him the best chance of repairing the damage.

He also managed to give an impression of greater verve than for some time, as if he had been stung by adversity. He spoke of his vision of an alliance government as if he saw himself leading it, without saying any specific and disconcerting claim to do so.

A task well accomplished

That degree of self-assertion is faith enough for the Alliance. The chances of there being a single alliance leader for the general election now seem to be slight, so Mr Steel is not likely to be interpreted by the more perceptive Social Democrats as making a bid for power. But by implying that he saw such a role for himself he may have helped to convince his own party that he had recovered his enthusiasm for leading it.

There will be other occasions when Mr Steel's speeches should be judged primarily for what they have to say to the country. His principal task yesterday was to restore relations with his party after the traumatic events of this week. It was a task which I thought was accomplished just about as well as could reasonably have been expected at the end of a difficult conference.

Recall Parliament, Steel demands

Reports by Anthony Hodges, Barbara Day and Stephen Goodwin

Mr David Steel in his speech to the Liberal Party assembly in Bournemouth as leader of the party, called yesterday for the recall of parliament next week to debate the miners' strike and urged the replacement of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the National Coal Board.

The Alliance would put a short Bill to the House of Commons allowing 10 per cent of miners to trigger a national ballot.

In a speech nearly an hour long, Mr Steel emphasized that the aim of forming an alliance government was a realistic one.

"Our task in the Alliance is to finish the job that we began at the last election of elbowing Labour out of the way and going for government in 1987 or 1988," he said.

Delegates stood and applauded him for ten and a half minutes at the end of his speech and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow".

Mr Steel reaffirmed his intention of leading the party into the next election, and then turned to Thursday's assembly debate on defence when against his advice, delegates voted for the immediate withdrawal of cruise missiles from Britain.

"We have one area of disagreement among us on the best strategy for getting rid of cruise missiles, and I do not seek to minimize it, but, with that exception, we have agreed what I believe is the only party policy in Britain today which genuinely seeks to combine the needs of defence and disarmament. That is a policy for real security," he said.

"I was delighted that we so overwhelmingly rejected the call to come out of NATO and remove bases from the United Kingdom. Unlike the Labour Party, we have fully committed ourselves to NATO as our defence shield."

But this week we have also shown how NATO should take the way forward on disarmament and become an alliance for peace. We will make our full contribution to that process by putting Polaris into the arms negotiations."

"We have agreed that by

1986 we will draw up our priorities for government. Meanwhile, the military and political scene will have moved on, but I am confident that, looking at the principles of common security and positive progress to peace agreed here this week, we shall be successful and that we shall go on to convince the electorate that it is possible to combine hope and realism in defence policy."

Mr Steel said he wanted to concentrate on his speech on the sort of leadership needed to take Britain out of the long spiral of decline.

The national crisis was not just an economic crisis, it was a social crisis. "It is not just miner against police. We live in a country where miner is set against miner, miner against steel worker, steel worker against dockers, dockers against lorry driver. Britain is a country which has lost its way. We are a country where each interest group or family has been encouraged to concentrate on painting the walls of its own cabin as the ship of state founders."

There was despair in the eyes of the millions Mrs Thatcher and her ministers never saw. Not just the people in damp and overcrowded homes. The young couples who struggle to pay their higher mortgages, the students turned away from college or university, the elderly afraid to turn on the heating in their homes. Above all, despair was in the eyes of the one and a quarter million long term unemployed.

"The attitude of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues towards large sections of the British people can best be described in a phrase historians used of the ancient Rome were held by some of their less desirable emperors: *Ordinem dum metuant*. Let them hate me, so long as they fear me."

There are plenty who have good reason to hate and fear her in a Britain whose enviable record of tolerance she has so successfully destroyed over these last five years," he said.

During the mining dispute



Sliding into limelight: Mr Steel relaxing yesterday before his assembly speech (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

they had seen the Thatcher way at its very worst. "This week she has had the nerve to talk about the strike going on for a year and demands 'victory' over the enemy. It may be the Thatcher way, but it is not the way to a conduct industrial relations, and it is deeply damaging to the national economy."

"There is a better way. I want to use the occasion to make a firm proposal to break the deadlock. It has three elements and it will require the recall of Parliament next week, which is

perfectly possible because there are no party conferences next week."

"The first element is that Mr MacGregor should step down immediately (applause). He is now an impediment to a settlement. His replacement should be someone like Eric Varley (a former Labour Secretary of State for Energy) who has the personal skills and the knowledge of the coal industry. The fact that he is not 'one of hers' is a positive advantage. A new chairman of the NCB is the

first prerequisite to break the log-jam."

"The second element is the establishment of a new community rehabilitation programme, funded by the Government. It should undertake the environmental restoration of rundown mining communities to create worthwhile jobs for former miners and to get the local neighbourhood thriving again."

"This scheme should be jointly managed by the NCB and the NUM, but there is one big 'if'. There must be a ballot on the coal strike."

"The Alliance will put a short Bill to the House of Commons allowing 10 per cent of miners to trigger a national ballot. This trigger will be pointed at the head of Mr Scargill and his dictatorial ways."

An alliance government would make people partners in a common enterprise to change their lives. "For it is our aim to form an alliance government. And that is a realistic aim," he said to loud applause.

"What this assembly signals is nothing less than the start of a three-year election campaign, not a three-week one, to offer our people an alternative government."

Mr Steel said that if the Alliance did not achieve government in 1987 or 1988 it might have to use its second or substantial third place to secure both electoral reform and stable reforming government.

"We must in that event, declare our readiness to work with others for these objectives. But make no mistake, our purpose must be to offer the British people at the next election a choice of government which will take us in an acceptable and major reforming direction. That was a primary objective in forming our alliance with the SDP. We must have no lesser aim than that."

Mr Steel said, to laughter, that the Iron Lady's team was no match at all for that of the Steel Man.

The first priority in the year ahead was to build up membership and strengthen the local and national organization. The second was to get a complete slate of first-class parliamentary candidates quickly into the field.

"I have a message for every Liberal and Social Democrat throughout the country. You now represent the only hope of saving Britain from the disaster of a third-term Thatcher Government."

"If we are to succeed over the next three years we will have to surrender small parts of our individual interests, to build a platform we can all stand on, comfortably, proudly, singing out the truth for the nation to hear."

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Strict controls urged

Nato chief presses again for modern chemical weapons

From Rodney Cowton, Hildesheim, North Germany

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, yesterday called for the production of a new generation of chemical weapons in the United States, but also for a stronger political voice in procedures governing their possible use.

Speaking at a press conference while visiting the British Exercise Lionheart, he said stocks of chemicals held by the United States in America and in Europe were approaching obsolescence. Urging the production of a stock of modern chemical weapons, he said that after production they should be retained in the United States.

Although he would not answer directly, it appeared that he did not favour production of chemical weapons by other Nato nations.

He appeared to be seeking to diminish possible objection to the manufacture of chemical weapons, for which he has repeatedly called, by asking for a greatly strengthened political voice in procedures governing their possible use in war.

He said that as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe he had laid on him the responsibility for retaliating in kind for the use of chemical weapons against Nato. There were procedures laid down governing their use, but he wanted to see formalization of the procedures for consultation between governments before the release of chemical weapons.

He recognized that this was a sensitive subject and it was difficult to get Nato's 16 member nations to discuss it. Nevertheless, he wanted the procedures to be sorted out in peacetime and not left to be resolved in time of war.

Warsaw Pact stocks cause concern

"We need to strengthen the political voice, I think. Because if they have assigned me the responsibility to retaliate in kind if chemical weapons have been used against us, I want to be sure that the political authorities play the key role in the release of these weapons, and we have a little word to do on that."

He would never sanction the release of chemical weapons to the appropriate unit without discussions with the political authorities. "I look forward to the day when we have the same kind of consultations by political authorities for chemical weapons and their use that we have for nuclear weapons."

The West's lack of modern chemical weapons to balance

the large stocks held by the Warsaw Pact is one of the main areas of concern among Nato officers taking part in Lionheart.

Even normally circumspect British generals are becoming more insistent. This week Lieutenant-General Sir Martin Farndale, commander of 1 British Corps, said unequivocally that, from the military point of view, Nato should have a retaliatory capability with chemical weapons.

It was noticeable that when Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, visited the exercise on Wednesday, he did not reject the idea of Nato having chemical weapons, but simply refused to comment, though he reiterated that Britain was working hard to secure the outlawing of such weapons.

Nuclear option may be hastened

It is argued that if the West were confronted by a Warsaw Pact attack using chemical weapons, and lacked the ability to retaliate in kind, this might force the use of nuclear weapons at an earlier stage than would otherwise be necessary.

At the level of the infantryman waging conventional war, the implications of the West's lack of modern chemical weapons are being fully demonstrated in Exercise Lionheart.

Because it is believed that any Warsaw Pact attack would inevitably be accompanied by the use of chemical weapons, the war games are being conducted in "Noddy suits", which are designed to provide protection against nuclear, biological or chemical attack.

Most of the time this involves wearing special over-trousers and jacket, but when a chemical attack is simulated, the troops also have to put on gasmasks, over-boots and gloves.

While wearing this kit the soldiers are unable to eat or drink, or even safely to gain access to their bodies. Tolerance of the clothing, at least in exercises, is limited to a few hours and substantially reduces efficiency.

The question of chemical weapons is so politically sensitive that the Lionheart organizers do not pretend even for exercise purposes that they have been used by any of the nations playing the role of enemy to the British forces. Instead, their simulated use is ordered from on high with as much effort as possible to avoid any national association with that use.

Seoul gives warning to Kim

From David Watts, Tokyo

The South Korean Government has set the stage for a confrontation with the opposition in a scenario with uncanny echoes of the Aquino affair in the Philippines.

Seoul yesterday gave a warning to Mr Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader who has been in exile in the United States for the past two years, that the "necessary steps" would be taken under the law should he return to South Korea. Just a week ago Mr Kim announced his intention of returning in December. Seoul's announcement makes it clear that he would immediately be arrested.

President Chun Doo Hwan freed Mr Kim, the most effective of the Korean opposition figures, to go to the United States for medical treatment after intervention by Washington. Clearly the US Government had been hoping that Mr Kim might be allowed back as part of the democratization of the Chun Government.

But Mr Kim is a powerful



Mr Kim: Prepared to risk years in jail.

image in the pantheon of Korean opposition politicians, and the President feels threatened. Mr Kim has spent the past 30 years in and out of various jails or under house arrest.

In 1980, after the advent of the Chun Government, he was charged with sedition and sentenced to death by a military tribunal. It was later commuted to life imprisonment, then to 20 years when he left for the United States.

In an interview in Washington earlier this week Mr Kim said that he was willing to risk years in jail to seek a dialogue with President Chun and preach patience and moderation to his followers.

Jayewardene presents power-sharing plan

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

President J. R. Jayewardene yesterday presented a plan for devolution of power in Sri Lanka which he said contained proposals that had a large measure of support at the plenary sessions of the all-party constitutional conferences. The President presented the plan in his capacity as chairman of the committee of leaders of delegations at the conference. He said the plan would be placed before a plenary session of the conference on September 30 and then could be "amended, accepted or rejected."

The plan provides that the basic unit of government would be an elected authority covering each of the 230 assistant government agents' areas in the country. The next stage would be urban and municipal councils as constituted at present. The third would be district councils in the present 25 administrative districts. Their composition, method of election, powers and functions would be redefined.

The district councils would be directly elected by the people of each district. Inter-district coordination is to be permitted in defined spheres of activity. The district councils would have to vote for such coordination and they could have a referendum on the issue in their districts if they so wished.

The chairman and vice-chairman of each district council would be ex-officio members of the proposed second chamber.

The second chamber would be constituted to provide adequate representation for all the ethnic communities. Provision might also be made for the representation of minority communities within each of the districts.

The second chamber's term of office would coincide with that of the first chamber and there would be a sharing of powers between the two chambers in respect of all proposed legislation affecting fundamental rights and language rights.

Truth on Belgrano 'will finish Thatcher'

When the truth about the sinking of the Argentine cruiser the General Belgrano finally came out it could mark the end of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government, Mr Alex Carlile, MP for Montgomery, predicted during an emergency debate at the assembly yesterday condemning government secrecy.

The motion, calling for an impartial inquiry, with the Government providing all necessary information, and a vote of censure for the Government's handling of the affair, was passed overwhelmingly.

Mr Carlile said the truth would bring down the Government because it would reveal such an amoral disregard for what the people expected of the governments.

The affair was surrounded by secrecy not for reasons of national security or in the interests of the United Kingdom, but simply so that the people should not find out what the Government had been up to.

Mr Leighton Andrews, a member of the national executive committee, who proposed the motion, said he was concerned that the revelations about the sinking of the Belgrano showed that, like President Nixon, Mrs Thatcher felt a leader had a right to do anything without challenge.

Rodgers criticized for seats speech

Mr William Rodgers, vice-president of the Social Democrats, was criticized for suggesting that there should be no new sharing of seats between the Alliance partners before the next election.

Mr Paul Hannon, chairman of the assembly steering com-

mittee, said it was the worst thing Mr Rodgers could say in the circumstances. "Mr Rodgers has just galvanized hundreds of Liberals to make sure what he wants does not happen."

Addressing the assembly on Tuesday, Mr Rodgers has said that he hoped SDP and Liberal candidates in the next general election would fight the same seats, as their respective parties fought last year.

His remarks led to an attempt to get an emergency motion on the agenda declaring that there should be "no presumption that the lead party in 1983 in any constituency should be the same for the next election."

On a show of hands, however, delegates rejected a move to suspend standing orders so that the motion could be discussed.

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A man who has surprised women three times at a leisure area near Henley, Surrey, and run away is being sought by the police. During the incidents the man wore a stocking mask, a green gas mask and women's dresses.

Father jailed for breaking baby's ribs

Brian Cassidy, aged 23, who broke his four-week-old daughter Natalie's ribs when he squeezed her because she would not stop crying, was jailed yesterday for 18 months. The sentence included a six-month concurrent term for breaching a probation order.

Cassidy, unemployed, of Granby Street, Toxteth, Liverpool, had denied causing grievous bodily harm.

Women's debate brings confusion

Positive discrimination in favour of women was rejected by the assembly during a debate on a motion which ended in procedural confusion.

Delegates opted instead for "affirmative action to encourage women to develop their full potential".

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Schoolboy died on live rail after drinking

A schoolboy died from electric shock after staggering drunk on to a live railway line on his way home from a party, an inquest was told yesterday.

Richard Taylor, aged 16, of Burbo Bank Road, Blundell, Merseyside, had been to a party but after catching the last train home he went to a friend's house for drinks.

He left the house not long after midnight on June 23.

Two hours later his body was found on a railway line.

His friend, David McCaughren, told the inquest: "We drank Cinzano and a little vodka. He staggered quite a bit when he left my home."

Dr Charles Burrows, a pathologist, said the youth had drunk the equivalent of 6½ pints of beer.

The coroner recorded a verdict of misadventure.

Railman grew cannabis beside track

David Douglas, a British Rail worker, left his job twice daily with a can, telling his colleagues that he was watering his allotment beside the rail tracks, Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court in London was told yesterday.

But when his chief went to

see the display of the green-fingered employee he became suspicious. The

551 من الاصل

Commission on disappearances keeps officers' names secret

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

A presidential commission charged with investigating the fate of Argentines who "disappeared" during the period of military rule painted a grim picture of this country's recent past when it reported on Thursday night that the military kidnapped, tortured and secretly killed almost 9,000 people after a coup in 1976.

The National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons or "Sábato Commission" after its president, the writer Ernesto Sábato, handed 50,000

pages of evidence and testimony to President Raúl Alfonsín after nine months of inquiries into the military's actions.

"We are convinced that the military dictatorship brought about the greatest and most savage tragedy in Argentine history", Señor Sábato told President in a ceremony at Government House.

The report's findings implicate hundreds of military officers in the campaign of repression carried out after the military seized power. It outlines a network of 340 secret concentration camps through which the "disappeared" passed before being executed.

It also contains detailed descriptions of the atrocities allegedly committed by the military, based on testimony from hundreds of relatives of missing persons, former detainees who survived and some military officers who took part.

One man quoted in the report described how he was forced to swallow a thin wire with metal electrodes and was then given electric shocks in the stomach.

The report for the first time offers a reliable estimate of the number of Argentines who disappeared; in the past these

'Forces destroyed evidence'

The commission found that the military deliberately destroyed evidence concerning the "dirty war" against alleged left-wing guerrillas (Reuter reports). "All the documents have been incinerated and even buildings have been destroyed", the report said.

Members of the commission said they had been "insulted and threatened by those who committed the crimes, who far from repenting their actions, once again have repeated the well-known motives of the dirty war".

Accused in Ambrosiano case dies

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Roberto Rosone, former vice-chairman of Banco Ambrosiano, was among 13 defendants yesterday in the first of a series of trials expected to be held as a result of magistrates' investigations into the collapse of the group headed by the late Roberto Calvi two years ago.

They are accused of surreptitiously buying Banco Ambrosiano shares to the value of 72 billion lire (30.7m) on behalf of Calvi.

One of the chief defendants, Signor Carlo Pesenti, aged 77, a banker and cement magnate who was on the Ambrosiano board, died overnight in hospital in Montreal, Señor Pesenti, who was not under arrest, had suffered from a heart condition.

His lawyer told the court that his client was absent because of serious illness since at that time Signor Pesenti's death had not been confirmed.

The other accused include financiers and Banco Ambrosiano managers.

Bulgarians confirm bomb blast

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

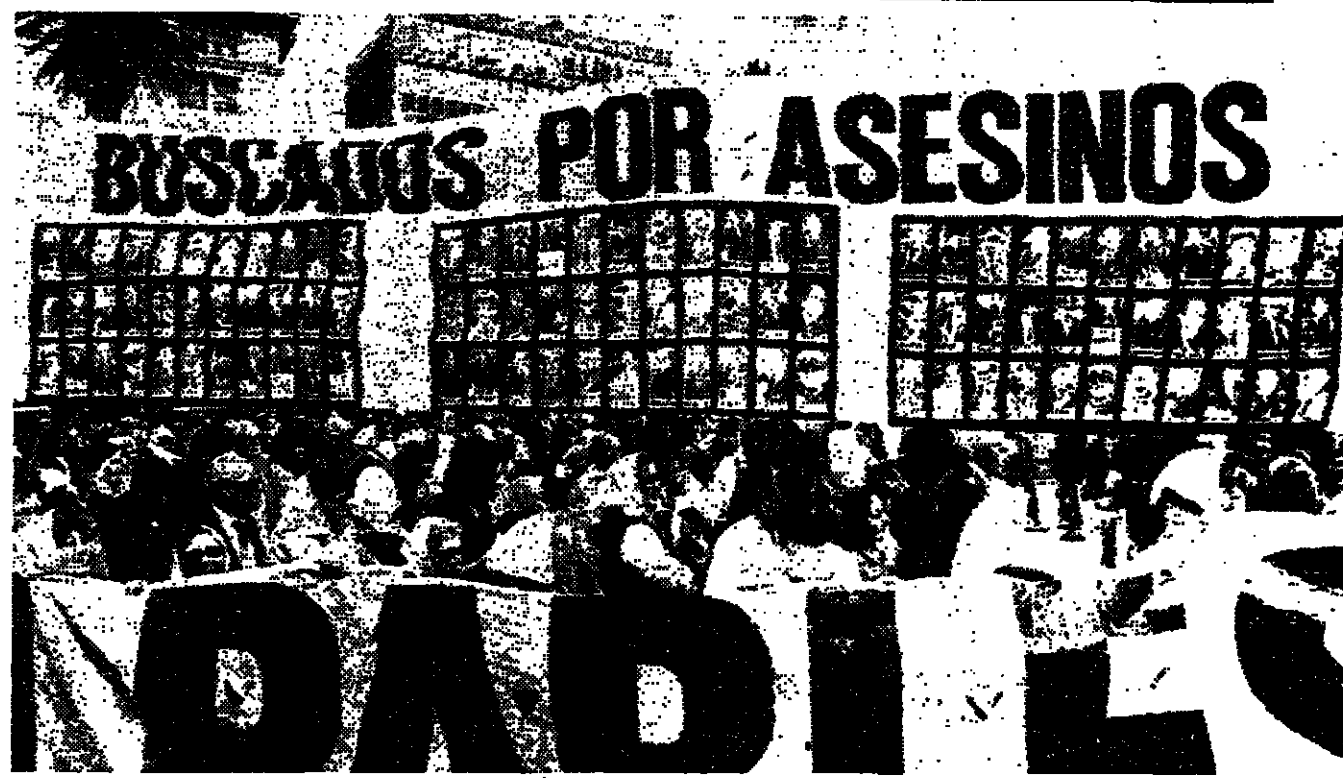
The official Bulgarian news agency yesterday confirmed reports of a bomb explosion that injured several people at Plovdiv, about 120 miles from Sofia.

However Mr Alfred Krispin, head of the agency's external services, denied reports of a similar explosion on the Black Sea resort of Varna and four other cities. He also dismissed speculation that the motive for the attack was political, calling it a "base criminal act".

A Western diplomat in Sofia who also confirmed the explosion at Plovdiv told journalists yesterday that the explosion took place on a railway platform where President Zhivkov was expected to arrive. He was in Plovdiv to open a trade fair.

Possible motives have ranged, in diplomatic circles, from an attempt on the life of President Zhivkov, to unrest among Bulgaria's 800,000 Turkish minority.

Mothers of Plaza de Mayo demand retribution



Relatives of the victims of Argentina's "dirty war" demonstration in Buenos Aires. The banner, above photographs of senior military officers, reads: Wanted for murder.

have ranged from 6,000 to 30,000.

According to the Sábato commission there is clear evidence that at least 8,960 Argentines disappeared, although Señor Sábato admitted that "we have every reason to believe the number is higher, because many families were reluctant to report kidnappings out of fear".

More than 20,000 human rights activists demonstrated in the Plaza de Mayo outside Government House as Presi-

dent Alfonsín received the three thick, black binders containing the report. The demonstrators chanted anti-military slogans and demanded severe punishments for those guilty of human rights violations.

Some of the demonstrators chanted: "Alfonsín, Alfonsín, now you have two choices: come with the people or stay with the murderers".

The President promised he would "take due note" of the report's findings and that "the courts will act, as is appropriate

in Argentina, in accordance with due process and the rule of law".

But many human rights activists are critical of the Alfonsín administration's interpretation.

But, according to one Western diplomat, Señor Alfonsín is under heavy pressure from the military not to go too far on the human rights issue. The Sábato Commission had been expected to make public the names of the several hundred officers implicated in human rights abuses

but, in a last-minute decision, commission members decided to keep them secret for the time being.

The armed forces seized power in Argentina in March 24, 1976, overthrowing the failing Government of former President Isabel Perón. They immediately began a drive to eliminate what they called the "Marxist-Leninist subversive threat".

A few months later the first report of "disappearances" on a massive scale began to filter out

Independent links are forecast for Hongkong

Hongkong (AFP) - Hongkong will become a highly autonomous special administrative region of China in 1997, able to independently develop economic and cultural ties with foreign countries under the just completed Sino-British draft agreement, a local left-wing newspaper said yesterday.

The *New Evening Post*, in a report from Peking, said that under the agreement, Hongkong's position as a free port, independent customs area and financial centre would be maintained along with the territory's financial independence.

Quoting a reliable source in Peking, the newspaper said that Hongkong, under the name "Hongkong, China", may independently develop economic and cultural links with various countries and regions, negotiate and sign treaties or issue its own travel documents.

No official comment on the newspaper's report could be immediately obtained.

The newspaper said that under the draft agreement, Peking would not levy taxes on Hongkong, but would handle the territory's defence and foreign affairs while taking care of the economic interests of Britain and other countries.

Hongkong would have a large degree of autonomy, with its government formed by local people and its present socio-economic system and lifestyle unchanged.

Jail official fired over terrorist's life of ease

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The director of Spain's main prison hospital, Señor Antonio López, has been dismissed for granting privileges to a right-wing terrorist serving a 193-year sentence for his part in the killing of five Madrid lawyers in 1977.

Instead of being held in a high-security jail like members of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, José Fernandez has been allowed since last May to stay in Carabanchel's prison hospital, has supervised other prisoners and been allowed whisky in his cell. Last Sunday he was permitted to watch on television a film of the murders in which he was one of the two gunmen. While watching, warders said, Fernandez shouted fascist slogans in support of the murders.

The Justice Ministry, after an investigation, has dismissed Señor López and his deputy, Señor Emiliano Martínez.

The ministry responded after well-known Madrid lawyers - colleagues of the murder victims, who were shot when the assassins burst into their chambers - had denounced persistent evidence of leniency towards right-wing terrorists in Spain's jails.

The five lawyers, killed just before the advent of democracy, had sought to defend workers and those involved with the left wing, then underground.



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the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY
19/7/2009

Zimbabwe crackdown on killer bus owners

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe is to launch a tough campaign against what the Government calls "carnage" on the roads caused by "arrogant and careless" bus drivers and transport companies.

The Government plans to invoke the state of emergency to implement quickly legislation that includes mandatory jail sentences driving while drunk or under the influence of drugs.

Jail terms without the option of a fine will be imposed for speeding, driving a defective vehicle or one without a properly working speed regulating device, not having a licence, drinking up to 12 hours before driving, and reckless or negligent driving.

£5m British aid

Maputo (AFP) - Britain is to give Mozambique £5m in immediate emergency aid to help combat the effects of drought, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office said during a visit here.

Nepal floods

Katmandu (Reuters) - At least 200 people have died in monsoon floods which washed away villages, destroyed roads and bridges and all but isolated the Nepalese capital during the past week.

Injunction battle delay keeps Durban Six stuck inside consulate

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday heard an urgent application for an injunction invalidating detention orders against the six African and Indian political dissidents who have taken refuge in the British Consulate in Durban.

The three judges hearing the case may not deliver their verdict before Monday, as both sides have asked that judgment be accompanied by the reasons for it.

That almost certainly means the six fugitives will stay in the consulate for another weekend. Their spokesman said that if the verdict was in their favour, they would come out, but if it went against them they might decide

to stay while the matter was taken to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, the highest court in the land.

South Africa, meanwhile, has said that, although no longer satisfied with Britain's handling of the affair, it has no intention of closing the consulate if the six are not handed over. Some press reports yesterday said Pretoria had delivered such an ultimatum.

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "The Foreign Minister of South Africa denies that it is the intention of the South African Government to ask for the closure of the British Consulate. Such a step has not been considered at all."

Howe sees ambassador as concern grows

Growing concern in London and Pretoria over the affair of the Durban Six dominated a meeting between Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador, at the Foreign Office last night (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

It was Mr Worrall's second visit to the Foreign Office in 24 hours, following a meeting with Sir Antony Acland, the Permanent Under-Secretary, when he delivered a message from his Government.

Foreign Office sources would give no details, however, pointing out that it was a "first call" on the Foreign Secretary

by Mr Worrall, who came to Britain in the summer.

News of the meeting drew an immediate protest from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, whose president Bishop Trevor Huddleston, saw Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, earlier in the day.

Bishop Huddleston said he was amazed that Sir Geoffrey was discussing the matter with the ambassador while the Government had refused to meet representatives of the six at ministerial level in London this week.

He told Lady Young that the movement was looking for a fundamental change in British policy.

Exchanges between London and Pretoria on the issue had taken place "in the spirit of two governments wishing to resolve a delicate problem," the statement said. The Foreign Ministry still refuses, however, to say what it wants Britain to do.

In yesterday's court hearing, Mr Ismail Mahomed, representing the Durban six, argued that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, had not provided sufficient reasons for ordering their arrests.

On the evidence, he said, Mr Le Grange could not reasonably have come to the conclusion that the men were trying to create a revolutionary situation or endangering the maintenance of law and order, the grounds for detention without trial under section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

All but one of the six men were arrested on August 21, on the eve of elections to the new Indian and Coloured parliamentary chambers. They were all prominent in the campaign organized by the multiracial United Democratic Front to support a boycott of the elections.

On September 7 they were released on the orders of a Natal judge who ruled that the minister had failed to give sufficient information as to why their arrest was necessary. The minister responded by ordering their rearrest two days later.

When the police came to their homes to serve the arrest warrants they were not there. Four days later they turned up at the British Consulate.

Cost of coffee in the air: \$7,622

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Americans are well known for their addiction to coffee, which is as much an essential part of their daily lives as a "cuppa" is to the British. But does the need for a daily stimulant justify spending \$7,622 (\$6,247) on a coffee-making machine?

That is what the US Air Force has been spending on equipping each of its giant C5 transport aircraft with a 10-cup coffee maker. In civvy street the machines sell for less than a third that amount.

The costly coffee-maker, referred to by the Air Force as a "hot beverage unit", is the latest instance of sloppy house-keeping by the services.

A Congressional committee was told this week that the Air Force has also been paying \$670 for seat armrests which could have been produced for less than \$25 and \$180 for a rechargeable torch. The torch, described as an "emergency lighting system" was meant to operate under extreme conditions but was found to admit dust and water.

Critics of President Reagan's multi-billion dollar defence build-up have long complained about the overblown prices which the Pentagon has been paying the defence contractors. Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential challenger, continually refers in his speeches to the Defence Department spending \$50 on a light bulb and \$500 on a wrench.

Although these are some of the more outrageous examples of the Pentagon's inability to control procurement costs, the armed forces also appear to be paying excessive prices for weapons systems.

For instance, the Pentagon auditors reported this week that the Army's present \$1.5 billion contract for 276 "Sergeant York" cannons was at least \$84m too high.

The auditors found that the prices for some of the parts had risen by 2000 per cent between first and third orders.

Not only are the forces often paying over-inflated prices for their equipment, but they have also developed a reputation for excessive waste. A former airman who testified before the Congressional committee this week reported one instance in which \$1.5m in new and repairable parts had been sold as "junk" to surplus dealers.

The Pentagon claims it is making a "determined effort" to reform its purchasing policies, but Senator Charles Grassley, the committee's chairman, said he continued to hear "horror stories" about the Pentagon paying "outrageous prices" to contractors.

The latest revelations of overpricing came to light just as the Senate and House finally reached agreement on a military budget compromise amounting to \$293 billion for fiscal 1985. This is an increase of 5 per cent over inflation over the previous year.

The compromise postpones a vote on further production of the controversial MX intercontinental ballistic missile until next spring. It would also require two affirmative votes by both the Senate and the House before \$1.5 billion in new MX money can be released.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the House Speaker, said the compromise marked the death knell of the MX. However, the Reagan Administration which is determined to press ahead with the MX, said it was pleased with the compromise.



A specialist delicately cleaning a skull thought to be 15,000 years old, part of a skeleton unearthed at a site near the Israeli port of Haifa, where archaeologists believe they have found evidence of man's transition from the hunter to farmer.

Aftermath of Andreotti row Rude awakening for Kohl from dream of reunification

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Italy and elsewhere about West German intentions, which in turn has fuelled the controversy here.

Chancellor Kohl made it quite clear to his party and his allies abroad where he stands on this in his Government statement last year, when he said that reunification would come about only by peaceful agreement in consultation with all Germany's partners in the East and West. So long as the Soviet empire depends on the lynchpin of East Germany, that clearly means a long time hence.

But since then some politicians have been talking of reunification as though it were just round the corner, and as though this national aspiration could be translated into practical daily politics.

This has coincided with the Government's remarkably successful attempts to improve relations with East Germany, with the spectacle of frequent high-level negotiations and consultations between the two countries. In the subsequent fog of misunderstanding, the impression has been gained in both Washington and Moscow - and perhaps in Rome - that Bonn and East Berlin are in cahoots to start the process of reunification behind their allies' backs, when indeed reunification is the very last thing that Herr Honecker is ready to contemplate.

Signor Andreotti's remarks, however, made to a Communist Party gathering some 10 days ago, particularly incensed the Kohl Government for several reasons. First, they came at a time when Bonn is having to fend off daily propaganda barrages from the Warsaw Pact, and in particular from Moscow, that the Kohl Government is motivated by "revanchism" - the desire to get back, by force if necessary, German territory lost in the east after the war.

Talk by a fellow-Christian Democrat in the West of the dangers of "pan-Germanism", especially at such a forum, is invaluable propaganda ammunition to the Soviet battalions.

Secondly, the Kohl Government is still smarting from the cancellation of the visits here by Herr Erich Honecker of East Germany and President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria.

This blow to the Government's Ostpolitik, until recently acclaimed by all parties here as one of the more successful aspects of the present Government, is the more painful because it has been partly self-inflicted: the statements by Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the Interior Minister, and other senior Government officials about Germany still existing in its 1937 borders seemed almost calculated to complicate relations with East Berlin and lend credence to Soviet allegations of revanchism.

Thirdly, the Government has got itself into an embarrassing muddle about its own long-term view of the German question. There is clear disagreement between right-wing Christian Democrats, with their renewed accents on the legal reservations and constitutional commitment to reunification, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democratic Foreign Minister, who insists that for all practical purposes the present borders are immutable.

It is this disagreement that has started off the present debate about reunification, giving rise to speculation in

No Bonn government can give up its claim to eventual reunification, to do so would be to jeopardize all kinds of laws, financial arrangements and treaties. It also calls into question the allies' commitment to the four-power status of Berlin.

It would undermine Bonn's insistence on human rights and free determination in East Germany and in Eastern Europe as a whole, thus accepting Soviet domination for ever. This was why the German question had to remain "open." Her Alois merces, the State Secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said on Thursday.

There is a recognized contradiction in the approach to East Germany. For if relations are to improve further, Bonn will have to discuss, if not concede, East Berlin's claim to separate East German citizenship.

But the row sparked by Signor Andreotti has forced the Government to define to itself its policies more clearly. Bonn delivers it has also reminded the Western allies of their responsibilities to show solidarity with the West Germans.

However the Social Democrats and the press are now recalling wryly the famous remark some years ago of Francois Mauriac, the French writer, who said: "I love Germany so much that I am happy there are two of them."

Verdun ceremonies to soothe Bonn's feelings

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl will attend commemorative ceremonies today at Verdun, where more than a million French and German soldiers lost their lives in the terrible carnage of 1916, in order to pay tribute to "the dead of past wars", and to celebrate once again the reconciliation of their two countries.

The Verdun ceremonies, which mark the 68th anniversary of the battle, have been organized in part to help assuage German resentment over Herr Kohl's exclusion from the fortieth D-Day anniversary celebrations in Normandy last June.

The West German Chancellor has denied that he ever asked to attend the ceremonies. However, it is understood that he did express a desire to attend to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, among others. He has always made much of the fact that he was only 14 at the end of the war, and is the first German postwar leader not to have fought against the French.

Aware of German sensitivity on this issue, President Mitterrand made a point of sending a message to President Richard von Weizsacker of West Germany on the day of the D-Day celebrations, in which he noted that June 6 marked "not only the beginning of the liberation

of France, but also a battle in which so many of your people and ours fell in the service of their country in a mad war between the brothers of Europe..."

"Our continent was left wounded and divided. Fortunately, a common destiny asserted itself between our peoples. There is a desire among Germans and French, I am sure, to pursue successfully with their partners in the Community the work which has already begun, so that one day Europe will itself become a sign of the peace and equilibrium so needed in the world."

The joint manoeuvres by nearly 3,000 West German and French soldiers in Lorraine over the past two days give one example of the "ray" that "common destiny", of which Mitterrand spoke, is now being expressed. Although joint Franco-German manoeuvres have often been undertaken in West Germany, it was only the second time that they have taken place on French soil.

The abolition of customs controls at Franco-German frontiers last July provided another symbol of the bonds of friendship and cooperation that have been forged between the two countries since the second World War, after more than a thousand years of conflict dating back to the division of the Carolingian empire

Troops and barbed wire stop Manila marchers

Manila - More than 15,000 protesters, chanting for the resignation of President Marcos, tried to march to the presidential palace but were stopped by thousands of soldiers behind a barbed wire barricade (Keith Dalton writes).

The protest marked the twelfth anniversary of the imposition of martial law, which Mr Marcos lifted in 1981 only after assuring the retention of his sweeping arrest, detention and decreed-making powers.

Grenada sets election date

St. Georges (Reuter) - Grenada's interim government said elections would be held on December 3 to return the Caribbean island to democracy after last year's US-led invasion.

The Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, announced the date in a radio broadcast and said he would invite observers from the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organisation of American States.

X-ray tests in space completed

Moscow (AP) - The three Soviet cosmonauts who established a record for endurance in space have performed 46 astrophysical experiments on board the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, Tass said.

They completed tests using an X-ray telescope-spectrometer built jointly by Soviet and French space experts.

Journalist safe

Paris (AP) - Soviet officials have told the French television station Antenne 2 that Jacques Abovchar, aged 53, one of its correspondents, taken prisoner after an ambush in Afghanistan, is alive and not seriously injured. His release is being pursued through diplomatic channels.

Girl in a cage

Luxembourg (AP) - The badly decayed body of a 16-year-old girl was found in a cage at her home in the village of Bigonville, Luxembourg, police confirmed. She had not returned to her boarding school since Easter, her mother and a man were arrested.

Sydney swoop

Sydney (Reuter) - Hundreds of police swooped on a number of Sydney homes and later charged 22 people with murder in connection with the recent battle between motor-cycle gangs that left seven people dead and 21 injured.

Patty's baby

Patty Hearst Shaw with her 5lb 6oz daughter, Lydia Maria, born in New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday. Before her marriage, the newspaper heiress spent months as the kidnapper victim of an urban terrorist group.

Baboon thieves Harare (AFP) - A two-year-old boy was taken from his village by a band of baboons was found a day later 15 miles away, naked but unhurt, the Zimbabwe news agency Zina reported. He was asleep between two rocks.

Sentence lifted

Nairobi (AFP) - The Kenya High Court has set aside a lower court decision to jail two school officials for allowing trees to be cut down in their school's compound. They had been arrested on the orders of President Moi.

Son accused

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Mark Elliot Macedo, aged 21, the son of the former England goalkeeper Tony Macedo in one of three whites charged with murder after the beating to death of two blacks here.

Soviet help

Moscow (Reuter) - Miners in the Soviet town of Vorkuta near the Arctic Circle are to give part of their wages to a fund for striking British miners, Tass said.

Brunei joins

New York - Brunei became the 159th member of the United Nations. Formerly a British protectorate, it achieved independence on January 1.

French to stay

Paris - France is to prolong by a few days its mine-sweeping operations in the Red Sea at the request of Egypt.

US report pillories Unesco

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

A still confidential report on the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) by the General Accounting Office of the US Congress gives a highly critical view of an over-centralized, badly managed, inefficient body, where power is concentrated in the hands of one person, its Director - General, Mr Amadou M'Bow of Senegal.

Mr M'Bow, who was sent a copy of the report earlier this week, said in a radio interview in Paris yesterday that "neither threats, nor pressure, nor certain acts would lead him to resign."

Mr M'Bow has been Director-General of Unesco for the past 10 years. He was re-elected for a further seven-year term in 1980. Although criticized by many of the Western countries, he has the solid backing of most of the Third World and African states.

The General Accounting Office team of inquiry found: Examples of "questionable payments"; serious anomalies in staff appointments; duplication of nearly a third of the organization's activities; an inflated secretariat built up at the expense of field activities; and disregard of recommendations by external auditors.

The 177-page report does not give any instances of individual corruption, nor does it seek to draw any conclusions or make any recommendations. The complaint by many Western countries about the "over-politicization" of programmes is not touched on, being considered outside the scope of the team of inquiry.

Dr Graham plays the peacemaker

From Richard Owen, Moscow

With one eye firmly on the US election and the domestic impact of his Soviet tour, Dr Billy Graham, the evangelist, yesterday said he had assured the Russians that neither President Reagan nor Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic opponent, wanted war. He had also told both Kremlin and church leaders that Mr Reagan's "off-the-record and off-the-cuff remarks" were not to be taken seriously.

Dr Graham said he had asked the Russians to pray for Mr Reagan and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who are to meet next Friday. "The fact that they are meeting has given a ray of hope to the peoples of the world". At institutes, churches and synagogues, Dr Graham had been struck by Soviet "warmth and friendliness".

"I believe the Soviet people like Americans," he said. Every word was recorded by his own television crew and monitored by his efficient, dark-suited entourage, which almost outnumbered his Russian Orthodox hosts.

Dr Graham was speaking at the end of a 12-day tour which had taken him to Leningrad, Tallinn and Novosibirsk as well as Moscow. He repeated that there was a "measure" of religious freedom in the Soviet Union compared to previous decades.

250,000 at Canadian Mass Pope ends tour with attack on arms spiral

From John Best, Ottawa

The Pope has flown back to Rome from Canada, leaving behind a final word on the themes that highlighted his strenuous 117-day tour: peace, justice and the need for greater sharing of the world's resources. Addressing an Ottawa crowd estimated at up to 250,000 at his final Mass on Canadian soil, he said: "I am among you as a pilgrim of peace."

He condemned the "frightful disparities" between rich and poor countries, and again emphasized the close link between peace and justice and the defence of the inviolable rights of individuals and nations.

The Pope also condemned the "breath-taking spiral of armaments" in the world, saying it not only posed a real threat of death, but also deprived many countries of the means of development.

Canadian bishops were jubilant at the success of the tour, which took the 64-year-old Pontiff from one end of Canada to the other and to 13 cities. The Right Rev John Sheppard, President of the Canadian Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops, which sponsored the tour, said that it would do more

for Canadian unity "than all the speeches we have had in the past decade".

He also predicted that the visit would lead to a powerful new "re-evangelization" among Canadians, and stimulate an increase in the number of practising Catholics.

Nearly half Canada's 25 million people are Roman Catholics but, as in many nations, many who call themselves Catholics do not go to church.

At Ottawa International Airport on Thursday night, where he delivered a farewell speech to the Canadian people, the Pope was still expressing sadness at having to cancel a trip to Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories.

Fog on Tuesday prevented his aircraft from landing in Fort Simpson, where he was to have had a meeting with thousands of Canadian native people, who had held a four-day festival.

"I truly hope God's providence will give me another occasion to meet them," the Pope said in his farewell address. Then he smilingly apologized for inviting himself back to Canada.

Lagos links stay warm

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and Nigeria have agreed that their relationship should remain "warm and friendly" despite their recent quarrel over the kidnapping of Mr Umaru Dikko.

But there are no plans to restore the High Commissioners, withdrawn after the attempt two months ago to smuggle Mr Dikko, a former

Nigerian minister, back to Lagos in a crate.

A report was delivered to Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday by Sir Roger Du Boulay, the retired diplomat who went to Lagos as the Foreign Secretary's personal emissary two weeks ago.

Sir Roger had two meetings with Mr Ibrahim Gambari, the Nigerian Foreign Minister



Four ends: Dr Graham in Moscow with Patriarch Pimen after yesterday's service.

"There were 'many churches open and active', provided they complied with Soviet law. He put the number of believers in Russia, including Jews, Muslims and Buddhists, at 100 million, a higher estimate than is usually given (there are no official statistics).

Challenged to prove that he had not naively allowed himself to be exploited, but had engaged the "scribes and Pharisees" of the Soviet regime in dialogue, Dr Graham said he had raised numerous human rights issues behind the scenes.

Those included the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, who, he had been assured, was "fit and well"; Jewish emigration and

the persecution of unregistered believers, including Baptists.

On Thursday Dr Graham discussed the need for peace, and the dangers of nuclear war, with Mr Boris Ponomarev, a candidate Politburo member and hardliner. Dr Graham said they talked about moral and religious issues, which those who have followed Mr Ponomarev's career found difficult to imagine.

Dr Graham agreed with Soviet reporters that he had not returned, during a meeting at the Leningrad Theological Academy, to the fact that Soviet Christians face suffering and imprisonment. He had talked of Christians having to be ready

for risk, sacrifice or even death, but this had perhaps been misinterpreted.

Yesterday he spoke at a service at the Church of the Epiphany presided over by Patriarch Pimen. At a press conference, Metropolitan Filaret said the Orthodox and Baptist churches were "completely satisfied".

Dr Graham has been invited to return to Russia for a third time. He said his importance as a public figure has been exaggerated, but he had the "privilege" of spreading the word of Christ in a country with an atheist government, and would seek to improve the East-West climate.

THE ARTS

Interview: John Mauceri

A man who stays on his toes



The name of John Mauceri is billed on two rather different West End theatre programmes this week. On Thursday at the Coliseum he conducts the new production (by Graham Vick) of *Madam Butterfly*. Up the road at the Palace in Shaftesbury Avenue he remains Musical Supervisor of *On Your Toes* and, in smaller type, one of the producers of the recent Broadway staging. And anyone chancing on the current *Yale Yearbook* would doubtless find the same John Mauceri listed as Associate Professor of Music (Adjunct).

Those various titles, even allowing for the "Adjunct", provide a reasonable summary of Mauceri's career to date. He is in his late thirties, a compact and fast-talking New Yorker, who is a self-admitted enthusiast and missionary. He wants others to like what he likes, which happens to include Bernstein and Wagner, Richard Rodgers and Giacomo Puccini, Romy and Romy.

Although Mauceri first caught the ear with Menotti - *The Saint of Bleeker Street*, at the Tanglewood Festival was the first opera he conducted outside Yale, followed swiftly by *Tamara Tamara* at Spoleto - the John Mauceri: "I have a horror of being type-cast"

main influence was Leonard Bernstein, a man who has long been successful at spanning the gap between Broadway and the concert platform.

"In the early Seventies I had three options before me. I was the music staff at Yale. Bernstein asked me to conduct a revival of *Candide*, which started in Brooklyn and then moved on to Broadway. Boulez proposed the job as assistant at the New York Philharmonic. Characteristically, I said 'Yes' to all three. Fortunately, God intervened and put the New York Phil on strike, but that still left *Candide*. Before I took that on my wife reckoned we had \$10,000 in the bank by the end of the year we had \$9,000 so by a swift calculation I reckon it costs about \$1,000 a year to learn how to conduct in the theatre."

Mauceri's figuring leaves out of account the fact that the Brooklyn *Candide* was a rather special one, produced by Hal Prince with a virtually new book by Hugh Wheeler to replace some of the Hellman words, which had aged considerably. Mauceri also took the risk of splitting the various sections of the band and dotting them in various corners of the theatre so that the sound travelled around the auditorium. Two years ago he was to

return to *Candide* at the New York City Opera and use a great deal of un-sung Bernstein material in what, he hopes, is to be the definitive version of the work.

Over the years, during which John Mauceri has also been a director of the Washington Opera, he has remained consistently faithful to Yale itself. "From a purely selfish point of view I have a horror of being type-cast. I don't want to be known, for example, as the world's leading expert on *Candide*. I also have a debt to Yale."

And it was partly through Yale that Mauceri became involved in *On Your Toes*. "While I was at Washington it struck me that I had never heard a musical by Cole Porter. George Gershwin or Rodgers and Hart as it was originally written... So I set about collecting the original scores from the major musicals from 1900 to 1940, in other words the pre-*Okla!* era, and with a group of Yale students I started analyzing them."

Three by Rodgers and Hart were among those which surfaced as possible revivals: *The Boys from Syracuse*, *Pal Joey* and *On Your Toes*. All had been staged by George Abbott. Abbott was tempted by *Toes*.

"Putting Abbott and Balan-

chine back in touch with one another and persuading them to work together again was, I reckon, one of my great stage achievements, especially as it was followed by tracking down Richard Rodgers' original orchestrator, Hans Spialek, to West 84th Street."

Now Mauceri, who made his British opera debut back in 1974 with *Don Carlos* for the WNO - was he looking for another opera with an *auto-da-fé* scene to match *Candide*? - moves to another and better-known orchestrator, Puccini.

"Yes, Puccini was superb at scoring. Part of the reason, I believe, is that his ears were so wide open to all the music that was being played around him. The first version of *Butterfly* was a very advanced opera. When, after the first night flop, Puccini rewrote, he quite naturally turned it into a rather more conventional piece. At the Coliseum we're performing it in the original two-act version, but without the drunken uncle scene in the first act, which Puccini was to modify, and Pinkerton's aria "Addio, fiorito asil" when he returns in Act II. Puccini was ever a man of the theatre and, having done a Broadway show or two myself, I reckon I know what he went through after that first night."

John Higgins

Radio

Explanations

Broadcasting science tends to concentrate on the action, the tangible, visible effects: it tends to leave alone the odd processes whereby men and women reach the understanding that makes those effects possible. The reason isn't far to seek: at that level, there is very little to see and while there may be something to discuss, it's often elusive, slippery, indefinite.

Two intensely interesting conversations on Radio 3 this week by departing from that tendency, the just quite sharply. In just Gossiping (September 20, producer, Alison Richards), the voluble Professor Francis Crick talked to Lewis Wolpert and began by describing the apparently quite chancy process which put him in a position to share in one of the fundamental discoveries in biology: the structure of DNA.

Setting out as a physicist, committed to obtaining a somewhat dour Ph.D., he found himself on the outbreak of war translated to the scientific staff of the Admiralty. A well-aimed German landmine utterly destroyed his Ph.D. research and left him at the war's end with no retreat into physics and no idea what to do next. He noticed that he spent a lot of time gossiping about two things: molecular biology and the human brain; reflected that gossip signified real interest and went into molecular biology as being the one about which he knew a fraction more than nothing.

So he found himself on a momentous path, one which turned into a highway with the arrival in Cambridge of his collaborator, James Watson (another chance event). But even then, although they knew their work to be important, neither seems to have grasped its full implications until some time after it was done. This was a fascinating story, elicited with great economy by Professor Wolpert, who, if he were not already a successful academic, could easily make a career as an outstanding scientific broadcaster. But it is also a story which reveals a strong element of waywardness, something quite at odds with what we think of as the inevitably rational and linear processes of science.

Likewise, though differently, in *Evolving Ideas* (September 16; producer, Julian Brown) in which the controversial American palaeontologist, Stephen Jay Gould, talked with Colin Tudge about the present state of knowledge in evolution. Mr Tudge is another broadcaster who, though his tone is sometimes faintly conspiratorial, has a great talent for lucidity. I am not sure how far he had to exercise it with Professor Gould, who sounds to possess a large enough lucidity of his own.

At any rate, these two in 45

minutes gave their listeners a most expert run down on the course of events since Darwin. It was exceedingly impressive. Yet when it was over, the discussion left us with a picture of something very incomplete and in its drift, its major determinants not really understood - full of holes and guesses. How is it, for example, that we human beings are here as we are and not still those immensely successful creatures, the dinosaurs? And how are we in and on whom it is beaver away, to discern and grasp the processes of evolution now?

In the lives of individuals there are questions enough to which we don't have any proper answers and one was put before us in *Gamble of a Lifetime* (Radio 4, September 19; producer, Elaine Bedell). In this short, chilling programme Cathy Packe spoke to an anonymous boy who by the age of 16 had become a heavy, addicted gambler. It had all begun long ago with an underlying fascination with money - a fascination which moved toward obsession when dad's prosperous business failed and the family fell, if not on hard times, then at least out of the top bracket. From betting shops the boy quickly graduated to ritz casinos. He won huge sums, left home, lived in an expensive hotel. Then he lost huge sums and stole the family jewelry to keep himself betting. He was found out.

How did he get away with it? How did shops and casinos admit a lad severely under age? And how did his parents give him so much hanging rope? It's a good question which Ms Packe did not omit to put, without in some ways getting an entirely satisfactory answer. Parental outrage at the discovery that their son was in and out of betting shops was perhaps assuaged more quickly than it should have been by the news that he had just won £300. And when he told his mum and dad that he was living off the sale of drugs (actually he was nicking the jewels, but confessed to trafficking as less heinous than that or gambling), they might have been forgiven, might even have done good, had they descended on him with blows and harsh words. And yet... His mother, when taxed with laxity in the care of one so young, remarked, "He wasn't young, you see - he was an old man... he's always been like that - terribly capable, responsible, unbelievably so." I think I know what she meant. And it occurred to me that maybe we have an example of the same basic phenomenon, but with happier results, in the case of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. So far as I know, science has no explanation in either case. David Wade

Claude Brumachon

Robin Howard, the guardian angel of English modern dance, has extended his sphere of activity to bring to The Place, for three nights this week, the prize-winning groups from this year's choreographic competition at Bagnolet in north Paris. Supported by an enlightened municipality, the competition is held each summer under the title *Le Ballet pour Demain* - tomorrow's ballet.

Well, tomorrow is as tomorrow proves, but it is interesting to see what presumably established choreographers are doing elsewhere today. The opening programme on Thursday night introduced samples of work by Mark Tompkins and Catherine Diverres as an indication of what is to come in the other performances, but the main share of the evening fell to Claude Brumachon's choreography.

The Brumachon company consists of this showing of five women and one man, all very chic. Looking at the elaborate patterns of colour around their eyes, across their cheeks and often on their hair too, it is no surprise to find that the programme credits include one for make-up (Myriam Dumaine). Their clothes are a fanciful version of advanced

street fashions, which makes the dancers look glamorous, but they are not just pretty faces. In *Atterissage de Corneilles sur l'Autoroute du Sud*, I did not actually see crows landing on a motorway, but the constant small jumps, with one dancer occasionally landing in another's arms, did give a sense of danger and excitement.

Helen Sage's music helped sustain that, just as Christophe Zurluh's score, incorporating an old popular song (real or pastiche?) supported the mixture of physical jerks, ritualistic arm-waving and a heavy dose of robotics in *Nyroca Furie*, the longer piece shown. Highly skilled presentation and personable performers made these works enjoyable, without quite proving that Brumachon has range as well as flair.

Let me mention also an Anglo-Dutch attempt at creating new dances, which I watched on Wednesday night in a loft off a car park in Gough Street, London, WC1, north of Calthorpe Street. The last performance is at 8pm tonight. Henriette van Reesema is choreographer of *Let me, let me freeze again to death*, a group work in the school of Pine

Dance

Tomorrow today

Bausch, with some amusing or touching moments and few leonine. She and Michelle Richerbourg also dance a highly competitive, attacking, high-energy duet by Gerrit Jan Vooren. A pleasant surprise from names previously unknown to me.

John Percival

Alice in Wonderland

Sadler's Wells

Northern Ballet Theatre's final programme in their Sadler's Wells season brought the London premiere of Rosemary Halliwell's production of *Alice in Wonderland*, created for the company last year to the pretty score which Joseph Horowitz originally wrote for London Festival Ballet, 30 years previously.

The story seems to me to have more literary than visual or dramatic content, and Halliwell's production of a series of unrelated episodes, rather than having any continuing narrative of atmosphere. What sense of progression there is

comes from Elisabeth Dalton's ingenious sets, although the style owes more to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* than to Tenniel.

Presumably in an attempt to link the episodes more firmly, Halliwell adopts the device of making Lewis Carroll, who appears at the start of the ballet, resurface in various disguises - as Dodo, Caterpillar, Faun and Knave of Hearts - but the stratagem largely fails as he is almost unrecognizable in his various disguises.

This said, it should also be stated that the small children around me were having a marvellous time, and that Halliwell has made very ingenious choreography for some of the characters, in particular Olivier Munoz as the White Rabbit. The game of croquet also has some wild moments, in particular when the soldiers who double as hoops crawl across the stage to ensure that the hedgehog which serves as a croquet ball will gain the winning points.

Lyn Jezzard was a resourceful Alice, making the most of what she has to do, which involves a great deal of hanging about and making faces, interspersed with passages of lyrical dance, and David Needham was the ubiquitous author.

Judith Cruickshank

Television

There are lots of dramatics in Freud but not a lot of drama. The bravura cameos in *The Hypnotist*, with which the Sigmund saga continued on BBC2 last night, were numerous, fulfilling for the cast but impeding the story line and leaving one quite enervated at the end.

Freud was in Paris, sitting in on Charcot's lectures on hypnosis. These were reputedly flamboyant in style and one felt that, had he been still around, Charcot would not have felt diminished by Dissadee Landes' emulation of him.

Freud, whom David Suchet plays with gleaming intensity, is hooked on hypnosis as, in the previous week, he was wild about cocaine. There is always something off-putting about a man of sudden enthusiasms and quite worrying if he is a doctor. One could quite understand that his Viennese contemporaries and superiors would be cautious when he returned to commend Charcot's theory that the root of hysteria lies in the genitals.

In fact Freud's professor, Myserts, an irascible chap whom Glyn Houston is having fun playing, went beyond caution to derision: "He went to Paris a neurologist and returned

a crank". But Freud's friend and mentor, Breuer (David Swift), was supportive and introduced him to a wealthy, neurotic patient, Baroness von Lieben. She presented a challenge, formidable but lucrative, to the medical profession and Freud was ready for a challenge and, having just married, the money.

As the Baroness, Miriam Margulies proved that when bravura is called for, she can make the most of it. Soon Freud, having discarded the electrotherapy equipment he brought back from Paris, is experimenting with hypnosis and the Baroness, though still surly as a fruitcake to a layman's eye, is showing some improvement.

How she will be next week is another matter for, at the end last night, just as Freud is unbending himself in bed to his wife, her coachman arrived to announce a relapse and Freud with a terse "frock-coat" to his spouse was clattering off into the night.

It looks like being a jerky, jolting journey altogether: six episodes to contain all those rampant psyches and abrasive heaters. It will be an effort to stay calm.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Living the life of Riley on Highway 57

Pump Boys and Dinettes

Piccadilly

"Fill her up", orders a Peter Arno cartoon character, jerking his thumb at the pneumatic model he has just steered on to a bar stool. The advancing motorways have now caught up with Arno, bringing human and automobile fuel into the same conjunction under the same roof, and it says much for

As with *The Best Little*

Whorehouse in Texas, the show picks up a tarnished urban locale and restores it to rural innocence. Somewhere in the depths of Carolina, Tim Goodchild's gas station is a ramshackle old building smothered in come-hither posters and fairy lights, and run by Big Jim (Paul Jones) who (judging from songs like "It's Only Money") could have been driving a Cadillac instead of serving them.

As it is, he and his boys and girls are living the life of Riley on Highway 57: swapping licks of town gossip, staging raffles for the customers instead of getting on with the job, and belting out first class country music.

Dressed in grimy overalls, they handle their guitars like wheel-braces, and even the upright piano has the look of a battered piece of office furniture. But David Taylor's company are thoroughly at home with their equipment, from Brian Protheroe's driving bar-

rel-house keyboard style to the kitchen percussion contributions from Carlene Carter and Kiki Dee.

The music, to the delight of my old ears, is full-bloodedly pop-pop. There are rock numbers, like the opening "Highway 57" that takes off with such a warm-fuelled roar that the company have trouble grounding them. There are ballads, Rhythm and Blues numbers, barber shop quartets; most of them supporting lyrics about tips, bad-mannered customers, items on the day's menu, and the yearning for blue skies and sunlit beaches.

The achievement of the show is to present this stunted existence as an image of the good life. I have not seen the American company; but they would have their work cut out to excel the voices, individuality, and zest of the Piccadilly team.

Irving Wardle

It's My Party

Greenwich

Another evening in stripped-pine NW3, this time showing how yesterday's dropout becomes today's advertising whizzkid. In pursuit of this understating conclusion, authors John Flanagan and Andrew McCulloch surround "arty Martin" (David Roper) with not only a swanky house and a Porsche but his three former housemates, now in varying stages of success and sell-out.

Efficient, genuinely Dale (Tom Chadbon) is an academic; the Jean, cynical Sean (Tom Gorgeson), runs a socialist bookshop and courts Martin's wife, and nutter Keith, alias Ringo (Brian Stephens), is now a suburban wage-slave married to the boss's nagging daughter. Plenty of routine trendy comedy here - plus a feebly farcical first-act curtain, with Mr and Mrs Ringo arriving dressed as schoolkids and greeted by a horizontal jet from the burst plumbing.

The play is bedevilled by clumsy dramaturgy, even to the extent of getting characters on and off the stage into its serious, questioning conclusion (and the odd fluctuations of character throughout) could take more careful handling than Antonia Bird's production offers. Perhaps there is nothing so

original about asking why the dreaming Sixties turned into the acquisitive Eighties. But the house itself (of which Glenn Willoughby generously gives us an enviable open-plan kitchen-conservatory), makes a rueful point: beduins in 1966 under a lovely old Polish landlord, it now sleeps a rich family of three.

Of the original gang of four, only Dale, with his looming aboriginal can claim both freedom and affluence. The suggestion (perhaps not deliberate) is that a cosy Home Counties upbringing helps get money into perspective; of the two Stockport lads, Martin is captivated by wealth and Sean politically revolted by it, while Ringo is revealed as a hopeless softy who actually needs his nagging.

Following the writing itself, many of the performances are an uneasy mixture of the true and the contrived. Diane Bull and Richard Ineson flirt successfully with Mike Leigh caricature as Mrs. Ringo, transformed by a few drinks from a whining misery to a balletic show-off, and the well-heeled local plumber, always ready with a chortling excuse. But I most admired Mr Chadbon's sweetness and tact, and Caroline Hutchison, charmingly natural and genuine as Martin's long-suffering wife.

Anthony Masters

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SPORTING DIARY

Thin on the ground

"These are times of adversity", declared Frank Barlow, Scunthorpe United's manager. Boardroom trouble and strife is just part of it: the team have lost two points from five games, lies third from bottom of the fourth division, has a first team squad reduced to 13, "and that's frightening". Barlow is desperate for "the men of character to stand their ground", but unfortunately the best-known reserve centre half, that man of character I. T. Botham, is standing his ground in Taunton. Recent year commitments will keep him there until the end of the month. "I know he'll be with us as soon as he can, and we are looking forward to seeing him", said Barlow. "We could do with the lift he will give us. With a squad of 13, Botham's chances of winning back his first-team place look good. Which is more than you can say for poor old Scunthorpe at the moment."

Boys will be girls

No, said the boys of Amphil Rugby Club. Definitely not. They are refusing to play against one member of the Oxford Old Boys. The problem was that the player was definitely not a chap. Jean McColister was - and is a girl. "I just happen to like rugby, and I'm fed up with all this nonsense about swerves and curves", said Jean, who is 5ft 9in tall, and weighs 10 stone. "There are many men on the rugby field who are not as fit as me, or as tall." The secretary of the club said he had checked out the rulebook before selecting her. "Nowhere does it say females cannot play", he said.

"I've been studying the techniques of the synchronized swimmers", said the England rugby coach, Dick Greenwood. "It was their smiling that impressed me. I think I shall do a lot of grinning and hearing it this season."

Watchman

You would not think Chris Cowdrey, selected to tour with England this winter, needed to look very far for sound advice on how to play cricket. But he always maintains that the best piece of cricketing advice he ever received came not from his father, old MCC, but from a former schoolteacher at his prep school, Wellesley House (where, incidentally, he used to open the howling with one of *The Times* cricket writers). The advice, from Richard Boddington, was not over complex: "When the bowler runs in, keep saying to yourself: watch the ball, watch the ball." But Cowdrey says the number of times he has seen out around the 50 and 60 mark simply through forgetting this advice has been legion.

Party pooper

What with Norman Whiteside getting booked for celebrating a goal not wisely but too well, the referees' clampdown on celebration is going great guns. In the United States, the sport of American football is also trying to cut down on showing off. "Contrived exhibitionism" is now punishable by a five-yard penalty; deliberate taunting of the opposition can mean a 15-yard penalty. It means that the California Quake is outlanded, and as for Fun Bunches - well let's face the hard facts. There will be no more Fun Bunches.



Barry Fantoni

"With a carbuncle that size, you should see an architect."

Sign Language

Old "Stan" Mortensen, Derbyshire's Danish fast-bowler, has been playing in England for two seasons now. In the first he was asked if his daughter Julie, then aged one, understood any English. Mortensen turned to Julie and said to her: "Boy-out - out!" Without a second's hesitation, Julie thrust her index finger skywards. The story comes from Peter Hargreaves' recently published book, *Derbyshire's Danes*.

● A Soviet rugby side has been thrown out of the national league after being beaten 135-0, reports Moscow's daily *Trud*. The SKA army side of Alma Ata sent its second team to the match and "thus cheated both opponents and spectators."

Good breeding

Shooting types are getting increasingly fond of canine exotica these days. Pedestrian breeds are losing ground to such animals as the Large Munsterlander, the Hungarian Vizsla, and the ardent-eyed Weimaraner. But Freddie Griffith-Jones, manager of the Holland and Holland Shooting School, swears by the dog his family used to own, a poodle. "Highly intelligent and an excellent nose", enthused Griffith-Jones. The poodle was called Thomas.

Simon Barnes

The mandarins are getting restless

Peter Hennessy on the civil service fallout from Thatcher's four-minute warning

The arrest of Mr Chive Ponting, the assistant secretary on the Ministry of Defence's "Belgrano Desk" and the charges against him under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, have had a pervasive effect. The case has triggered a series of explosions, the biggest being Lord Scarman's pointed questions about public servants' loyalty, posed at the annual conference of the Royal Institute of Public Administration.

Even though the case is *sub judice*, Mr Ponting has become a touchstone. It is not just that the constitutional niceties of the alleged leaking of official documents to a Westminster MP have never before been probed in court, though that holds a substantial fascination in itself. The case has brought the climate of Mrs Thatcher's Whitehall into sharp focus.

Without prejudging the Ponting trial, there has been a good deal of discussion among senior officials about the morally impeccable way of blowing-the-whistle if, hypothetically, you find yourself drafting a series of parliamentary answers which, on the instructions of ministers, tell less than the truth. The consensus is that "the truly Roman thing to do" would be to send the MP a signed letter displaying the facts with a copy to your permanent secretary and a resignation note attached.

None of this presents a reassuring picture to ministers. For them the scale of leaks since 1979 has been bad enough. Now Mr Ponting is emerging, if not as a hero, as a catalyst in a vigorous debate about

Civil Service loyalties. Ministers are only one recipient of this precious commodity, sharing it with Parliament and, even worse, the public. There is much talk of a code of practice almost as if ministers were the sinners. The influential Royal Institute of Public Administration is about to reactivate itself on the issue. The First Division Association, the top officials' union, has already started drafting.

To compound the problem, Fleet Street and the political nation in general are relishing the clash in court between the impressive, articulate Mr Ponting and the lawyer for the prosecution, very likely Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General. As if on cue, a group of retired permanent secretaries signed up with the open government cause two weeks ago, joining a panel which is to advise Mr Des Wilson's 1984 Campaign for Freedom of Information, and in the process adding their franchise to the torrent of scorn of Section 2.

If Cabinet Ministers did not regard members of their private offices as potential dissidents, they might consider a more optimistic way of looking at the leak problem. For in its way the phenomenon is a tribute to the bite of the Thatcher administration. Inevitably, a permanent career Civil Service largely, though not wholly, reflects the "accumulated storehouse of wis-

dom", as one of its former heads put it, which is a superior way of describing consensus. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, however, are beginning to do what they promised to do if given two Parliaments in which to do it, and are slowly reversing the post-war tide of policy across a wide beach.

But the factors fuelling the leaks are more complicated than that. One senior official put it down last week to ministerial overkill: career bureaucracy is being assaulted on so many fronts it is counter-productive.

The Civil Service is being screwed down, rightly, on pay. If we were in the private sector it could be even worse. Ministers are having a go at manpower. Fair enough. Though you lose your intellectual defence-in-depth as people have to rush around lashing the policy together.

"But to be told by politicians that they don't want whingeing, analysis or integrity - that we must just do as we are told and that they have several friends in the private sector who could do the job in a morning with one hand tied behind their back - is a bit much. It seems to be injudicious to attack the people upon whom you rely."

The three factors - pay, staff cuts and ministerial disdain - react in a morale-sapping fashion. For the senior men, it is the disdain which

really weakens the bonds of loyalty. Before 1979 they were used to being listened to even if their advice was eventually disregarded. Inside that elite Whitehall circle occupied by the senior civil servants who attend the *ad hoc* policy meetings favoured by the Prime Minister, a new version of an old device has recently developed. One might call it the top official's four-minute warning.

When invited to brief Number 10 as the departmental expert, you have four minutes to present your analysis and prescriptions. If then the Prime Minister's eyes glaze over and you continue speaking, you are in trouble. You are deemed "unhelpful" and, according to insiders, worse arises about your promotion prospects. "There has not happened under other Prime Ministers", said one, "There may be a tendency not to be as frank as before."

The climate of Mrs Thatcher's Whitehall is different and the new weather patterns are showing. The degree of leashing can be exaggerated. Anybody who has seen a year's output of paper released at the Public Record Office under the 30-year rule knows that only a millifraction is getting out. The fact that so much more could leak is well known to ministers and that is what really perturbs them. They can apply the plugs by a rash of exemplary prosecutions or they could resort to a bit of high class plumbing, repeal Section 2, replace it with a narrower statute, introduce a measure of open government and crown it all with a code of practice enshrining the new settlement.

There were smiles and frowns at the first Somerville and Ross festival in Cork: Peter Lennon visited Ireland's last bastion of the Anglo-Irish gentry

For sure, it was a mighty day

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, the Right Rev. Samuel Poyntz, intoned the names of the great local families in his festival sermon at Castletownshend, Co. Cork: "We recall with reverence", he said, "the names of Townshend, Somerville, Coghlin, Beecher. The ecumenical congregation stiffened. Up in the choir loft a man stalked out, slamming the door after him."

The Right Reverend had let in a draught of controversy. All the families named were Protestant Anglo-Irish, not a Cork Roman Catholic among them. Cold zephyrs of old antagonisms began to pinch at the first Somerville and Ross Literary and Historical Festival, held the other day in Castletownshend, and soon everyone seemed to be behaving like characters out of the TV series, *The Irish RM*.

Up until then commemoration of the redoubtable Edith Somerville (1858-1949) and her cousin Violet "Martin" Ross (original authors of the stories on Channel Four) had gone well. It was a festival for the discriminating, nostalgic colonialist; all the families named were cousins of Edith, and the celebrations had nothing to do with the coarse version of Edith's rollicking yarns which were shot around Dublin instead of at their true source.

Castletownshend is essentially a long street which flings itself down from Edith's home, Drishane, at one end into Castletownshend harbour at the other. A man could do himself a mischief hurrying down that slope, but for the handprints of Carey's pub on one side and Mary Ann's across the street. Uniquely in Ireland, the Catholic church stands at a half-mile from the village, while the Protestant Church on an elevation overlooks it possessively.

This is a tiny enclave of the Anglo-Irish who virtually own the village and, with supreme insouciance, surrounded by solicitous Republicans ("Ah, sure they're a grand crowd"), perpetuate a landed-gentry way of life that many assume had evaporated with the 1920s.

Edith Somerville was a talented painter, the first woman Member of the Hounds in Ireland. She bred Fresian cows, and sold horses to America. Violet's death in 1915 did not deter Edith who obstinately



'A Potato Digger' by Somerville: one of many talents

continued the collaboration, producing a dozen more books dictated by Violet from *The Beyond*.

Their families had joyfully rummaged through attics for memorabilia of Edith for the festival. A man from Boston was invited to lecture on her 28 volumes, and an English lady to speak about Edith's psychic interests. The West Carbery Hunt was invited to ride to hounds and a maiden in a drawing-room to

such as "Heaven forefend!", and spoken of the first time later known as the War of Independence.

By then the Bishop's blunder was under feverish discussion. There was talk that the festival was a signal for the resurgence of the old Anglo-Irish Ascendancy, and that some of them had been spotted being condescending as far away as Clonakilty (known as Clonakilty-godhelpus).

A farmer pointed out to me that he thought it was a poor bargain to have to pay £3 to look at pictures of Miss Edith and her handwriting, when he himself had once sold the same woman a horse. Another man claimed that during the last war Edith Somerville stuck rigorously to the restrictions of the British ration book, "although", he said, "we had a ration book of our own. She acted as if the state did not exist!"

But the frankest critic of the Bishop's tactlessness was a man named Robert, who I met in Mary Ann's. He identified himself as a motor tyre merchant from Clonakilty-godhelpus, and admitted to being the one who had bargained out of the choir loft. With a heavy pint in one hand and the other squeezing truths out of the air, speaking with a fierce Cork accent, he let rip at the Bishop and claimed to have told him personally that his sermon was a load of...

"Where are you staying?" I asked. "Up at the Castle", said he. "What are you doing there?" said I. "My father owns it", said he.

He was a Salter-Townshend. Just as one section of the families trails the faded clouds of glory of pre-First World War days, another bathes with joy in its Irishness. His father was the same as a jovial man who put it like this: "I served in the British army and I am that way minded. But at the same time you have a loyalty to the country you live in."

By late evening all animosities were forgotten as Carley's and Mary Ann's flowed with happy ecumenical libations. The locals had been let in free to the exhibition of memorabilia in Edith's house; Captain Chavasse was flying a tricolour from his gable.

The man from the castle stretched his arms wide and shouted in the local patois: Ah sure God, we had a mighty day!

There is a ballet-shaped hole in my feelings, says Bernard Levin

Rather dead than at the dance

becomes a monstrous, all-enveloping presence. My feeling that I would rather be dead than at the ballet has in my time led to some appallingly embarrassing experiences. I went to the first night of *Marguerite and Armand*, the ballet created by Nureyev for him and Fonteyn; tickets were changing hands for sums of money that would have sufficed for me to buy a large house in the Bahamas with a staff of 32 and live in it for the rest of my life, but I spurned all offers and went to my place, where I fell asleep in the middle of the performance, though the story that on waking up I called for orange-juice and two four minute eggs is a later accretion.

A few years before that, I went to a performance given by the company of Martha Graham, of whom I really must be allowed to say that she may well be the most ridiculous person who has ever lived; after she had spent about half an hour lurching about the stage with one hand sticking out in front of her and the other sticking out behind, exactly like Wilson, Keppel and Betty doing their Egyptian act, I got the giggles so completely, and became so helpless in my hysteria, that I was actually asked by the manager to leave the theatre, which I did with alacrity and a considerable feeling of relief.

Until about a dozen years ago, I would take a dose of ballet about once every 18 months, usually in the form of *Swan Lake* or *The Sleeping Beauty*. (I tried *Giselle* once, that

the self-denying ordinance that rejects the spoken word. Why is so much of the music for ballet taken from compositions written for another medium? Because there isn't enough good music written for the ballet.

But all this, though true enough, is rationalization. The fact is, there is a ballet-shaped hole in my feelings, and, unlike the Goya-shaped hole and the Bach-shaped hole, I have no regrets at all over it; I do think I can list all the performances of ballet I have truly enjoyed. Massine in *The Three-Cornered Hat* and *La Boutique Fantasque*; Kurt Jooss in *The Green Table*; Jerome Robbins's version of *L'opéra-midi d'un Juif*; one called *The Pied Piper* (I think it was by Balanchine), danced to Aaron Copland's *Clarinet Concerto*; perhaps that other thing of Nureyev's with a piano instead of an orchestra.

One of the good things about growing older is that the grower has a very good excuse for a point-blank refusal to spend time in a manner he knows in advance will be unrewarding, viz., that life is too short. Thus it was when I finally signed off *Pelléas*; thus it is with the ballet. I know I shall now never finish *Proust*, or start Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, or visit Bulgaria, or learn to love Gluck, or acquire a taste for oysters, or speak Spanish, or understand Wittgenstein, or drive a car, or reform my handwriting, or drink sherry, or vote for Hattersley. Some of these close doors I regret more than others, but all of them I accept, as I accept that the world of the ballet is one I can never enter. As for those ballet-lovers who, while reading these lines, have come close to suffering a cerebral haemorrhage, I beg them to calm down; remember every ballet I stay away from frees a seat for you.

Enoch Powell

Miners: symbol of a nation's dilemma

It is better to be wise before the event than after, but it is still better to be wise after the event than not to be wise at all. I was inspired to that bit of epigram-making by the unwisdom I discern in the current political debate on the miners' strike, which I fancy is causing deeper dismay throughout the nation than superficial commentaries reflect.

There were those of us who predicted throughout the 1970s that when, inevitably, inflation should fall again from its dizzy and improbable heights, that event would be accompanied by a temporary increase in unemployment.

We were right; but we were only a teeny-weeny bit right. And now after the event we can see that the factor we identified and predicted has been overwhelmed and submerged by other foreseeable.

We, who thus failed to be wise before the event, can of course find excuses. But the excuses provide no justification for attempting to deny or ignore the magnitude of the event now that it has happened.

What has all this to do with the miners' strike? A great deal. The word "revolution" is too often lightly used; but it is not an exaggerated description for the drastic nature of the change to which our economy and therefore our society has been subjected and of which the most gross and visible symptom is the level of unemployment.

For the masses of people directly affected, resistance and resentment are the natural reactions. Confronted with impersonal inevitability, man's natural instinct is to personalize it so that he can attack and punish it by brute force.

The scenes of brutality that have accompanied the miners' strike through the last six months had their parallel in the machine-smashing, the rick-burning, the rioting and looting of the early decades of the last century, against which the militia and the regular armed forces were deployed in actions as violent and as fratricidal as anything that has passed between police and pickets on our television screens.

The miners know as well as, or better than, the rest of us that a generation hence there will be a no-less important British coal industry but with only a small fraction of the present labour force and with characteristics unrecognizably different from those of the industry they and their fathers have served. They know, too, that the vaunted millions of pounds of investment going into the coal industry represent so many miners' jobs rendered non-existent.

The miners' strike is not some-

thing isolated or detached from the general predicament of a society caught up in rapid and continuing economic revolution. It is part and parcel of that predicament. The miners who strike and the miners who refuse to strike are acting out the emotional dilemma of the nation itself. During the next ten or twenty years the whole nation, and not only the mining industry, has to surmount a high and daunting threshold. The nation looks for encouragement and inspiration to its leaders and representatives. Perhaps it was inevitable in the nature of our adversarial politics that what the nation wants it is not getting. Perhaps the temptation to represent the nation's predicament as due to acts or omissions of party government, and capable of being dispelled by the acts or omissions of some alternative government, was too powerful to be resisted.

It is difficult to exaggerate the disservice which politicians do when they peddle the patently fraudulent assertion that levels of unemployment can be determined by government action, and that only malice or stupidity are withholding from millions the boon of employment, which those wiser or more well-intentioned stand ready and able to give them. Such oratory, which has become common currency of debate in Parliament and outside, insults the intelligence.

There are those who maintain that government ought to stand aloof from the clash of interests and above the detail and dust of those who manage and arrange the day-to-day necessities of life. There is much to be said in favour of the thesis. But what government, by standing above and aloof, ought to gain for itself and be able to offer to the nation is historical perspective.

There is a sense abroad that the miners' strike is now approaching its resolution. But there is also a sense abroad that the resolution will not be complete unless it helps the nation to recognize and to cope with an era of economic revolution. This will not come about through claiming victory or defeat in formulations of vocabulary which both parties to the dispute know to be impotent in the face of economic events that neither of them can control or alter. An input of a different kind is needed now. The hand and voice of government ought at last to be brought to bear. That would not be weakness; it would not be partisan bias; it would be leadership.

Extracted from a speech delivered last night to the Bury and District Industrial Society.

The author is Unionist MP for Down South

Woodrow Wyatt

Don't worry about the unions

The Government will have less trouble with the implementation of the Trades Union Act 1984 than at one time it might have expected.

Loyalty to their trade unions, and hence their union leaders, is powerful among rank and file members. Leaders may have been elected by means far short of democratic standards, and most of them are, but members are loth to disown them. They are the outward manifestation of the union.

Their policies and directions are followed, though they may at times be unpopular, in the same way as shareholders accept the actions of company board. It is rare for the shareholders to demand the replacement of a board in whose election few have participated; management has to be badly away before the shareholders are roused.

Union leaders enjoy a similar, if not greater, security. Years of misrepresentation of members' views must occur before a large body decides to act through elections or other means to get executives and policies more to their liking.

Now something profound is stirring. The leadership in the Transport & General Workers Union came unstuck over their attempts to make the dockers strike in support of the miners. The high point was reached with the curious events at Tilbury.

The Tilbury dockers in a secret postal ballot organized by the employers voted by a majority of all the dockers concerned, to return to work. Only 41 voted to continue the strike. Nevertheless, the union leaders would not call it off. So the members revolted.

The recent election for the general secretary of the T&GWU was highly suspect. There were nearly one million unused voting papers floating about. There was no central registry of members on which to base the issue of ballot papers to the branches. The *Evening Post*, Bristol, June 6 reported that new membership cards were being issued already franked as having voted. The unlikely claim for Northern Ireland was that the vote was 80 per cent of those eligible. As the records were bound to have been some 20 per cent inaccurate this would equate to a 100 per cent turnout.

Whatever their leaders say union members will welcome the new arrangements for electing executive councils which come into force on October 1 1985. Workplace ballots will still be allowed, but the rule for properly conducted secret ballots will be much stronger.

Members who wish to complain about the faulty conduct of the ballots will, via the Certification Officer for trade unions, find it far easier to get redress. Moreover, since July 26 this year all unions have been required to register compiling a comprehensive register of their

members which will make the argument against the Act's stated preference for secret home postal ballots much weaker.

Union leaders who have been misrepresenting their members' views will, over the next few years, probably find themselves replaced by those more responsive to their members. Even before the statutory new-style elections for executives there will be pressing demands for changes.

There is a spate of cases going through the courts initiated by members of the NUM aiming to protect working miners from victimization and to compel the NUM executive to hold a national ballot the strike. The National Working Miners Committee, based in the Midlands, has emerged as an important body seeking to secure the leadership of working miners, to get compensation for victims of intimidation; to force the NUM leaders to restore some democracy.

Meanwhile, in areas where miners are at work officials who backed the NUM's strike call against the wishes of their members are being replaced, particularly in Nottinghamshire. The National Working Miners Committee is organizing common-sense candidates to oppose sitting members of the NUM executive who come up for reelection next spring.

The NUM executive is much further to the left than the ordinary members, because of the present undemocratic system of election. When the new voting procedures come into effect in 1985 there will be a gradual change of the composition of all union executives in favour of common-sense members, as there was after secret home postal ballots were introduced in the electricians' and engineers' unions.

After September 26 no new strike may be started without properly conducted secret ballots. If that provision had been in force in March this year there would almost certainly have been no miners' strike and no dockers' strikes, although greater democracy in strike decisions will not always ensure strikeless disputes. However, Mr Bassett, leader of the General & Municipal Workers will have to think very hard before ordering his members at power stations to stop working or his position will become increasingly insecure.

Trade union leaders may huff and puff about resisting the new provisions for ballots, but their members are becoming enthusiastic, and are thirst for genuine democracy. It is the union leaders who are on the run because of the new legislation, not the government which has the mass of union members behind it. Union relations with employers and government are set to improve during the next decade.

سكنا من الارض



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IN THE SIGHTS OF THE JIHAD

Phrases like "gratuitous violence" come easily to the tongue when news arrives of incidents like the suicide bombing of the US embassy annex in East Beirut on Thursday. The Islamic Jihad organization, which claimed responsibility, promised "not to allow a single American to remain on Lebanese soil". Such threats made a sort of sense until last February, when there were American troops in Lebanon propping up a government which was unpopular, to say the least, with most of the Muslim population. They make very little sense today, when America has given up trying to play any direct role in Lebanese affairs.

Syria and Israel are the foreign powers still occupying Lebanon, and one or both of them is probably the real target of those who planned the operation, even if the unfortunate driver himself was convinced that America is the Great Satan whose representatives should be smitten wherever they can be found. Israel is the more obvious target. Shiite fanatics are actively resisting the Israelis in the south, using on occasion the same suicidal methods. Israel is financed and largely armed by the United States, which recently vetoed a UN resolution condemning its activities in South

Lebanon. An attack on the official representation of the United States in Lebanon carries a fairly clear message that America must expect to suffer so long as it sponsors the Israeli occupation of that country.

The attack also carries an implicit warning to the Christian Lebanese, in whose sector of Beirut it occurred, the US embassy having retreated there in a vain quest for greater security. The Christians are warned not to act as protectors of the enemies of Lebanon, or of Islam - probably equated in the perpetrators' minds - and not to suppose they can get away with a de facto secession.

But the implications do not stop there. The attack is a challenge also to the Lebanese state which exercises at least nominal authority in Beirut, and to which the US embassy is accredited. A year ago that would have been the same thing as saying it was a challenge to Christian power in Lebanon and to the Phalangist Party. But now the Lebanese Government includes the main leaders of Lebanon's Muslim communities, not least Mr Nabih Berri of the Shiite Amal militia, and its authority is recognized and backed by the power of Syria.

Thus, Syria too may be beginning to reap the whirlwind she has sown in the past by allowing, indeed encouraging, the passage of men and weapons into Lebanon from Iran. The "Islamic Amal" movement which has broken with Mr Berri, and which is generally believed to include the shadowy "Islamic Jihad", is a movement of explicitly Iranian obedience. It was against the excesses of this movement and its sister Hizballah ("party of God") that Syria intervened in Baalbek last month.

So the events in Beirut have to be seen as an extension of the Iran-Iraq war (four years old today) - the offensive side of Iran's defensive jihad against the powers of Satan, among which Syria may soon be surprised to find itself bracketed with Iraq. In that war we are all liable to be targets, so long as we do not acquiesce in the domination of the Middle East by fanatics of Ayatollah Khomeini's persuasion. That we cannot and should not do. But we would be wrong not to observe that South Lebanon in present circumstances is the ideal breeding ground for such fanaticism. The sooner Israel gets out of it, the better for her and for the Middle East.

MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE

Mr David Steel yesterday proclaimed a three year Liberal campaign and "crusade" to win the next general election. Asserting, not without reason, that the Labour Party has become an effective obstacle to the removal of the Conservatives from government, he declared that only the Alliance could bring Mrs Thatcher down. To show that she needs bringing down, he painted a lurid picture of economic and social decay, of intolerance and lawlessness in a country where the welfare state is cracking and even the better off find their houses broken into and their children on drugs. It was not exactly a Britain that most people, even in the midst of lawless picketing, will easily recognize, but it served Mr Steel's purpose of putting it on record to electors who dislike Mrs Thatcher that the Alliance more than shares their hostility, and that they need not feel that Labour is the only alternative.

Outright victory, Mr Steel again insisted, was the Alliance's aim. To achieve it, unity between the Liberals and the SDP, via the sacrifice of small points of special interest by the two partners and the quick and amicable settlement of candidate selection was essential. But in the hard world of politics, the essential and the possible are not always equivalent. At the end of the Alliance conferences, Mr Roy Jenkins's wish that the partners should have a "bit of love" in their relationship has been made to seem more than a little naive, an epithet not usually attachable to the utterances of that seasoned and worldly Whig.

Most conspicuously, the Liberal vote to remove cruise missiles from Britain, with its disregard for the effect on our Western allies, has opened a gap between the two Alliance parties. But the temperamental difference

between the Liberals and the SDP on economic policy is not much less acute. When the official Liberal economic spokesman, Mr Wainwright, can lace his own advocacy of a managed economy with gibes at Dr Owen's social economy, inquiring ironically whether anyone had heard of a bank rate "tinged with tenderness", we are served notice that the SDP and Liberals are far from eye to eye.

The Alliance will, however, continue. The parties have no future in the next election except together. But the SDP will resist joint selection of candidates for which the Liberals press, and choosing an overall leader will be fraught with difficulties. Their conferences have done more to expose what divides the allies than what unites them. Not the least of these is the Liberals' "loony left" - a description Mr Steel applied to the Labour Party but which is almost as applicable to a large segment of his own.

THE ABSENT HOST

Washington this weekend presents the bizarre spectacle of 12,000 people in search of a host. The annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which means of the world's finance ministers, bankers, attendant officials and journalists, reaches its climax with today's meeting of the IMF "interim committee", its key policy-making group of finance ministers.

The IMF is in the front line of all today's international financial issues: its concerns encompass exchange rates, economic adjustment in the third world and the risks of renewed recession. Yet the members of the interim committee have quite plainly decided to tread softly. It is meeting in the capital of the IMF's most powerful member - the IMF and World Bank live

within a stone's throw of Congress, the US Treasury and the White House, and in recent years plenty of stones have been lobbed from all three. This year, however, the American administration is not so much aggressive as simply disengaged.

Its most important financial guests seem therefore to have tacitly agreed not to force the United States into decisions, for fear of provoking the wrong ones. This restraint does not prevent Mr Nigel Lawson, for one, berating American budgetary policy in public and in private. But where decisions are looming at the IMF and World Bank, even the British Chancellor seems determined to play peacemaker.

Such pressing questions as the finance and loan conditions of the IMF and World Bank are

mostly being placed on hold until after the American election. Even the most urgent - immediate access to IMF loans and the demands by debtor countries for a "summit" - are being played out as gently as possible.

There should be no great harm done. The IMF is not short of money - it is regaining confidence, which will be enhanced if its tentative agreement with Argentina holds. The World Bank has nothing to gain from forcing decisions on its capital. New ideas on finance for poor countries, such as the emphasis on private investment, need time to develop. Only the plight of sub-Saharan Africa, for which a special aid fund is mooted, may suffer from this easy pace, except that nobody knows how best to help.

THE FALL AND RISE (AND FALL) OF PEEL

Tory politicians like to put on the mask of history before bringing out the knives. Only twelve months ago the name of Disraeli was on the lips of every malcontent in or out of government for the purpose of suggesting what could not be said: that the drift of the government's policies was leading to divide the nation, pauperize part of it, and enshrine the political philosophy of the millowner. That has died down as the Prime Minister's ascendancy within the party has remained undiminished. But it was only a matter of time before the Disraeli play would be countered by the rehabilitation of the man he did down, Sir Robert Peel.

And who better to do the job than a Home Secretary? Peel was in Mr Brittan's judgment a modern Conservative. His "economic liberalism, his zeal for judicious reform, his search for efficiency and his deep sense of moral responsibility are, I believe, just these qualities and attributes with which this Conservative government is associated." Mr Brittan has the achievements of Peel's administration of 1841-46 on his side. "It laid the groundwork of our solid commercial policy," wrote John Morley, whose hero Gladstone was a member of it, "it established our railway system, it settled the currency, and, by no means least it gave us a good national character in Europe as lovers of moderation, equity and peace." Above all it repealed the corn laws, the central assertion

for that generation of the principles of the market economy.

Mr Brittan was speaking at a banquet to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Peel's election address to the 586 electors of Tamworth, the Tamworth Manifesto. The function of that famous document however was not quite as Mr Brittan would have it. It was not a blueprint for a radical assault on the lethargy and accumulated obstructions of the status quo. It was an attempt, successful, to win acceptance within the party of the constitutional settlement of the 1832 Reform Act, and to assure political opinion in the country of that fact.

It came at a time when the Conservative party was persuading itself to move on to the ground captured by its opponents on which a new consensus in the political nation was gathering. Peel was organizing his party's capacity to change in order to preserve itself. The references to "judicious reform" were notice that a Conservative government would not seek to reverse the direction of the Reform Act; and they were balanced by warnings against restless innovation - and an emphasis on ancient rights and prescriptive authority.

The parallel with modern times, if there is one, is less with the Thatcher government's laudable ambition to shift the national political debate on to the ground of its choosing, than

with the post-war Tory party's sensible decision to come to terms with the national reforms initiated by its opponents. It is not on Mrs Thatcher's head that the Tamworth Manifesto flutters down from the party's past but on the head of the late Rab Butler.

The reason why Sir Robert Peel, for all his great and lasting achievements, is not an idol, and the reason why Mr Brittan's brave attempt to turn him into one will fail, is that Peel broke his party on the issue of repeal of the corn laws. No party man or woman is so free from superstition, or so careless, as to wear a badge evocative of that ultimate sin. As well expect Mr Hattersley to adopt Philip Snowden as a tutelary figure from his party's past.

After that terrible event Peel cut a figure in the party of which the nearest equivalent today is that of Mr Edward Heath, a former prime minister whose organized support has become attached elsewhere. That takes us some way from Mr Brittan's proto-Thatcherite.

And we have not yet heard from Lord Liverpool. Mrs Thatcher took him with her on her Swiss holiday and found him fascinating. Does she admire in him the consensus politician identified by Lord Blake, or the better put down of a restive populace - infamous to liberal historians but quite effective at the time? We should soon know.

Liberal policy on incomes

From Mr Richard Wainwright, MP for Colne Valley (Liberal)
Sir, Your leading article (September 20) on the "new decentralised system of incomes determination" which the Liberal Assembly has just approved asks the reasonable question: "What if (pay) settlements everywhere were high... What bulwark then would this new version of pay control offer against inflation created by the central Government?"

This is answered in the public document, *Managing the Economy*, which the Liberal Party published in advance of the debate. May I summarise thus:
1. It would not be central Government which created inflation. The inflationary risk would arise from monopoly pay bargaining unrestrained by a publicly endorsed incomes policy. Hence our insistence that authority for our system of checking pay settlements must be sought from the electorate.
2. We propose a Government-supported range of admissible pay increases, recommended by a national council (a new part of the National Economic Development Office) representing Government, employers large and small, trade unions and regional and consumer interests. If a pay settlement was above this range, or in dispute, it would enter the local arbitration system of which your article spoke. Hence there would be a nationally determined range, interpreted locally in the light of local labour market conditions.

We contrast our proposal with the current pay situation under which UK manufacturing labour costs have risen by over 4 per cent so far this year, on which the CBI comments: "This is fast in comparison with our major competitors, whose costs are stable or even falling."

Mrs Thatcher expresses concern but does nothing. Liberals believe that pay controls based expressly on creating more jobs are likely to attract more shop-floor support than did makeshift, U-turn, unendorsed income policies aimed against the generalised concept of inflation.
Yours etc,
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
(Liberal spokesman on the economy),
House of Commons,
September 20.

University grants

From Dr W. S. Affleck
Sir, In your leading article (September 15) you remind us that the Secretary of State asked the University Grants Committee to comment on the scope for funding [of universities] from private sources.

Those of us whose dependants in higher education are in receipt of local authority grants will have compared the scale of this year's grant with last and may well feel that private funding potential is already being quite strenuously tested, irrespective of any comments from the UGC or the NAB (National Advisory Board).
Yours faithfully,
W. S. AFFLECK,
Craig Alyn,
Abbotts Lane,
Pennyford,
Chester,
Cheshire,
September 17.

Priceless opportunity

From Mr R. W. Daniel
Sir, Mr Glazebrook's description of his care for the products of Steinway U.K. (Spectrum, September 19) reminds me how infinitely variable is inflation.
Soon after the first air raid on London, I attended the fortnightly (7) sale at the auction rooms of the Army and Navy Stores, behind Victoria Street, to bid for a large settee.

One item offered, for which there were no bids, was a Steinway grand piano.
"Will someone give me a pound for it?" pleaded the auctioneer. No one would.
"What's wrong with it?" I asked the dealer standing beside me. "Nothing," he replied. "It's brand new, but who wants a grand piano at a time like this?"
Yours etc,
R. W. DANIEL,
7 Glebe Court,
Horsley-on-Thames,
Southampton,
Hampshire,
September 19.

Bliss was it...

From Mrs E. I. G. Carpenter
Sir, I anxiously scanned the article on the Cotswold woolen industry (September 15) to see if Christopher Koenig had mentioned Bliss Mill, near Chipping Norton: I was relieved to see that he had.
This stately factory was evidently commissioned by a Victorian environmentalist and it adorns its pastoral setting with great elegance. Its finials are aesthetically satisfying, and its two-story chimney is its most magnificent feature. One can imagine the escaping steam swirling around the bulbous lower portion before finding its graceful escape route to intermingle with and become purified by the Oxfordshire air above.

Blissful Bliss Mill, from my distant highway I think I can see cracks in your windows. Do you have other admirers; can you be preserved for the Nation? It will indeed be wonderful if you decay.
Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH I. G. CARPENTER,
Nearwood,
Lambrook Wood Road,
Horsley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire,
September 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reasons for closing post offices

From Mr R. Alan Clinton

Sir, Mr Alan Tiffin, General Secretary of the Union of Communications Workers, in his letter of September 20, in response to your issue of September 18, is, of course, quite right in saying that the Post Office should be mindful of its public-service role, in addition to being profitable.

That is why the availability of post offices in the UK far exceeds that of other countries. With more than 22,000, Britain enjoys the most comprehensive network of post offices in the EEC. Only Ireland has more post offices per head of population, and our provision is far greater than that in the USA and Japan. This will remain the case even after taking into account the number of post offices currently being considered for closure.

Recently, the Post Office conducted a major review, which clearly revealed it had too many post offices competing in the same area. Against the Post Office's own aim of providing counter services at mile intervals in town areas there was substantial over-provision by some 2,000 offices - both at main and sub-post office level.

However, the Post Office is not applying the one mile guideline rigorously and has publicly pledged that 95 per cent of the counters network will remain intact for the next three years. This means that, at most, only half the 2,000 offices identified as outside the distance criteria are being considered for closure and there will be detailed local consultation before any office is closed.

As your leader of September 18 made clear it is wholly reasonable that the Post Office should keep the number of offices under review. What the leader cautioned against was the closing of sub-post offices in villages where they are a mainstay of community life. That is our view too, and we do not intend as a policy to close offices in rural areas, even though most of them cost more to run than the income they generate.

In such circumstances, the concern expressed about pensioners. That is why there are arrangements under which a relative or friend can be authorised to collect their pension for them.
Mr Tiffin talks of the Post Office having made a profit of more than £100m last year and says that savings from closures will be small in comparison. In fact, the counters side of the Post Office made some £12m profit, a figure below that needed for reinvestment in the future of the counters business by improving and automating post offices.

As your readers may know, the Post Office has announced plans for a highly modernised, more efficient counter network, including a cash

injection in the order of £100m in new technology and refurbishing main offices at a cost of around £20m.

I hope these few points will help your readers understand that we are trying to combine a sense of social responsibility with efforts to reduce costs, and hence protect the network for the longer term.
Yours faithfully,
R. A. CLINTON,
Managing Director, Counter Services,
The Post Office,
Counter Business Headquarters,
Streets House,
20-21 Lawrence Lane, EC2,
September 21.

From Mr Michael P. Thompson

Sir, It is a pity that a member of the legal profession (Roland Pepper, September 20) sees fit to castigate the Post Office without providing evidence that would stand in court. Non-delivery of mail at the rate quoted stretches credibility and, if true, does indicate gross inefficiency. Should the Post Office be automatically found guilty? I don't think so. In my experience (I do not work for the Post Office) the inefficiency can often be at the source.

For example, a copy of a letter on a file does not necessarily mean the original was put in the post, and, if it was, whether it was correctly addressed.

Equally, letters which have reached their destination can be misfiled or lost. I can only quote one instance of a letter "not received", and that was one to my solicitor. However, I cannot blame the Post Office, as I delivered it by hand!
Yours etc,
M. P. THOMPSON,
37 Castle Gardens,
Dagenham,
Essex.

From Mr John Kenne

Sir, Alan Tiffin's argument (September 20), with which many people will have some sympathy, about the need to strike in order to draw the attention of the public to the real loss to them of post office closures, would be more convincing if the public had been seen to ask for this.

Isn't there a strong case to be made in this and similar cases for prior consultation and a joint statement by workers and elected consumer representatives? Or would such procedure not be regarded as democratic within the nationalised industries?
Yours faithfully,
JOHN KEMPE,
29 Old North Road,
Wansford,
Peterborough,
Cambridgeshire,
September 20.

Cure for acid rain

From Professor B. A. Thrush, FRS

Sir, As your leader (September 7) rightly points out, the inadequately named "acid rain" problem involves a series of phenomena which are still poorly understood.

In such circumstances, simplistic cause-and-effect solutions rarely apply. A reduction of 60 per cent in UK sulphur emissions as proposed in the draft EEC directive will certainly help Scandinavia, providing other EEC countries and non-EEC countries (which may or may not be committed to a 30 per cent reduction) do the same because the UK currently contributes less than 25 per cent of the sulphur compounds deposited in Scandinavia.

The EEC proposals also limit the height of chimneys, giving a small reduction in the amount of pollution transported over long distances at the expense of short-range pollution. This, and the absence of regulations on emission by smaller sources which use low chimneys, would do little to help our domestic buildings.

The real solution to the problem is also responsible for forest damage in Germany emphasizes the role of motor vehicles, and the recommendation by the House of Commons select committee that "lean-burn" engines rather than catalytic converters should be introduced to limit pollution is valuable because of its emphasis on conserving fossil fuels.

Naseby's new battle

From Mr Mark A. Sullivan

Sir, As consultant to the M1-A1 Link Road Action Committee, opponents of the official road scheme, may I commend your analysis (leading article, September 17) that its real price is the loss of countryside and the pressure for development along its planned corridor across Northamptonshire. In trying to serve both West Midlands-Felixstowe traffic and Corby with one major road, the M1-A1 link would be along a rural corridor unrelated to land-use planning, a regrettable frequent characteristic of Department of Transport road schemes.

Naseby's historical importance is but one feature of a splendid landscape, part of the limestone belt across England, which has unity and remoteness all the more valuable for being in between the M1, Northampton and Kettering. Despite efficient farming it has suffered relatively little from loss of trees and hedges. Had the Leitch committee's concept of the "intrinsic value" of an area as a factor in road planning been accepted by the department the official plan might not have been proposed.

Our alternative M1-A1 strategy costs £40m less, yet achieves 75% of possible time savings claimed by the department. It utilises and extends the new A45 in the Northampton growth corridor and completes the programme of by-passes along A427 to link Corby with M6.
This was proposed, and partly built, by Northamptonshire County Council, until it withdrew its objection because of a change of political control to Labour in 1981.

The emotive name "acid rain" and the observable environmental effects have drawn attention away from the greenhouse effect. This arises from the carbon dioxide which is inevitably released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels.

The effects that this will have on climate, and hence crop yields, cannot yet be predicted with any certainty and the inherent variability of the weather from year to year will make its onset hard to detect. Sulphur and nitrogen oxides are very rapidly removed from our atmosphere; excess carbon dioxide will be there for many generations.
Yours faithfully,
B. A. THRUSH,
Department of Physical Chemistry,
University of Cambridge,
Lensfield Road,
Cambridge,
September 10.

Close encounters

From Miss E. D. Guinness

Sir, Did you ever see the label on the old-fashioned bottle of fruit salts, which always used to make me smile: "Wider neck for easier spooning"?
Yours faithfully,
DAWN GUINNESS,
Headmistress,
Felixstowe College,
Felixstowe,
Suffolk,
September 14.

That it is a better solution is demonstrated by the recent decision that a by-pass of Theddington (the very village you cited) is needed because the M1-A1 link, costing £107m, would not relieve it of sufficient traffic.
Yours faithfully,
MARK A. SULLIVAN,
26 Milverton Crescent,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire,
September 17.

From Sir Charles Rowley

Sir, Your leading article of September 17 draws the public's attention to both saving Naseby battlefield and the need for an M1-A1 link road. These objects can both be achieved without unjustified destruction.

At Naseby there is an alternative route to the south of the village which avoids the battlefield and it was this route which was chosen in 1975, after a full public consultation exercise, because of the importance of the historical significance of the area. The only reason it was changed was because of suspicions of bad soil conditions. However, these soil conditions have now proved satisfactory so there is no reason for not reverting to the original decision.

Alternatives exist for the whole 45-mile proposed road by upgrading existing roads, which would cost less in terms of finance and damage to the countryside.
Yours faithfully,
C. R. ROWLEY, Vice-Chairman,
The Society for the Preservation of the Field of the Battle of Naseby,
Naseby Hall,
Northamptonshire,
September 18.

Building societies' merry-go-round

From Mr Paul Skingley

Sir, The break-up of the interest-rate cartel amongst the building societies was supposed to be in the interest of healthy competition, which presumably was going to mean the public getting a better deal. The recent "leap-frogging" of interest rates by the societies is having the opposite effect, because all it is doing is putting up the cost of borrowing unnecessarily and thoroughly confusing everybody in the process.

The latest round of increases will not, I suggest, attract much new money, but will merely mean that people will be switching from society to society. The only people to benefit are the printers that have to continually print new glossy brochures and the Sunday newspapers, which carry vast amounts of advertising explaining why a new "super plus bonus issue" is better than "the latest" "double golden share" issue. It is time the building societies got some sense back into the movement before people start to opt for a plain ordinary post office or bank savings account which they at least can comprehend.
Yours sincerely,
PAUL SKINGLEY,
39 Eastcote Lane,
South Harrow,
Middlesex.

Misguided youth?

From Mr John Lyons

Sir, At a time when it seems fashionable to gloat over the death of delinquent youth groups in Britain are still trying to promote close ties with young people in Eastern Europe. Since signing the Helsinki Final Act, successive governments have been committed to providing modest funding for the British Youth Council to undertake contacts with East European youth.

The Bow Group's suggestion (Diary, September 12) that British Scouts are unwittingly subverted if they dare to talk with Soviet Young Pioneers betrays a frightening lack of faith in the intelligence of young people and a paranoia that the exchange of ideas threatens, rather than enriches, our way of life.

In November, BYC will join other youth organisations from Eastern and Western Europe (Conservative and Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat) to lobby governments attending the conference on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Stockholm. This unique and exciting initiative is a serious attempt by young people to put pressure on politicians to achieve real progress in their professed desire for arms control, disarmament and peace.

Rather than decrying our efforts, perhaps it is time that adults learnt a few lessons from the youth.
Yours sincerely,
JOHN LYONS, Chairman,
International Youth Committee,
British Youth Council,
57 Chilton Terrace, NW1,
September 14.

Religious teaching

From Mr Ian Harris

Sir, May I, as an RE teacher, wholeheartedly endorse the Rev Dr A. C. J. Phillips's observations (September 12) on the value of a non-confessional approach to the teaching of religion in schools. I fear, however, that without a change in the law such an enterprise is doomed to fail, since it is precisely those parents with predominantly fundamentalist beliefs who at present withdraw their children from RE lessons.

Further, it is highly probable that, should Dr Phillips's recommendations be implemented, many more parents would exercise this prerogative.

Such a situation unfortunately underlines the anomalous position of religion in the school curriculum.
Yours faithfully,
IAN HARRIS,
27 Ferndale Grove,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
September 13.

The games they play

From Dr Norman Welby

Sir, "Bonanza Olympics make £115m profit" (headline, September 13). Paralympics held in Great Britain, supported by voluntary donations. United States could not finance them.

No comment.
Yours sincerely,
NORMAN WELBY,
Pecaw, Swallow Lane,
Stoke Mandeville,
Buckinghamshire,
September 14.

Travelling hopefully

From Mr W. F. Rendall and Mr J. W. Kinninmonth

Sir, Whilst we were travelling by train back from work with two other friends, we happened to discover that the four of us had birthdays on three successive days, two being on the same day. Using our limited arithmetic and electronic calculators we have worked out the odds of this rare occurrence as being approximately 1,350,000 to 1.

The chance of any one of the four of us winning The Times Portfolio in the particular week in September in which our birthdays fall would appear to be at least 10 times better. We have accordingly booked our holidays for October in anticipation. We have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servants,
W. F. RENDALL,
J. W. KINNINMONTH,
Ayrview,
Otham,
Nr. Lewes,
Sussex,
September 10.

OBITUARY
MR A. F. GLENNE
Administrator in colonial Africa

12, 13
Travel: Michael Watkins, caught in the hurly-burly of a Caribbean cruise; and a winter break in historic Jutland

14, 15
Travel: Royal Copenhagen; In the Garden: Roses; Values: State-aided design; Eating Out: the Japanese way; Drink: Mr Australia

THE TIMES Saturday

16, 17
Family Life: Helping hand for young writers; Bridge; Chess; Crossword; Opera; Review: latest videos; Collecting: Galleries

19, 20
The Week: Critics' guide to Television, Films on TV, Radio, Concerts, Dance, Theatre, Films, Rock & Jazz and Sport

22-28 SEPTEMBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Reeling in the past, foot by foot

As cinema moves towards its centenary, the sad truth is that much of the early work has been lost for ever. It is estimated that two thirds of films from the silent era have perished. With the start next week of a season of vintage classics on television, Peter Waymark meets the film archaeologists

If Kevin Brownlow's mother thought that by taking him on holiday to the Lake District she could get him away from films she was wrong from the start. Hardly had they set foot in Keswick than the film-mad Brownlow was sniffing out any forgotten reels of celluloid that might be languishing on dusty shelves.

The trail soon led to an optician's house that had once been the town's film library, loaning material to home movie buffs. The optician was in Kenya but his housekeeper invited the young man in and showed him round. Brownlow's first reaction was disappointment that the collection offered nothing more interesting than conventional newsreels of the royal family.

Then his sharp eyes lit on a catalogue and in its pages he had dreamed of owning. "What a pity you don't still have these," he sighed. "We do," came the answer, "but they are awfully old". When the optician returned from his travels, Brownlow plunged into negotiations.

The result was that for £1 a reel he acquired probably the only surviving print of Maurice Tourneur's 1914 picture, *The Winning Ring*, as well as a Raymond Griffith comedy, *The Night Club*, a famous Western from the 1920s, *The Covered Wagon*, and a little-known early Valentino. Included, too, was *The Lucky Dog* (1917), the first film in which Oliver Hardy appeared with Stan Laurel.

As the cinema moves towards its first centenary, the need to preserve its heritage is more pressing than ever. It is estimated that two thirds of the output of the silent era, films made between 1895 and 1930, has been irretrievably lost; and it is not just the early films that have gone. According to another calculation, of the 25,000 features produced in the United States before 1950, only half still exist and many of these are in poor condition.

But battle is joined. It is being fought by private collectors assiduously hunting down scraps of footage in junk shops and in antique markets, as well as in the national archives. It is being fought against crippling handicaps of time and money. For the sake of the cinema as an art, it must succeed.

Starting on Wednesday, and for the next four weeks, Channel 4 is showing the latest in the series of silent classics which have been restored by Kevin Brownlow and another indefatigable cinema archaeologist, David Gill. Here is the chance to savour Lillian Gish giving two of her finest performances, in *The Wind* and *Broken Blossoms*, to assess the maligned Marion Davies in King Vidor's satirical comedy, *Show People*.

And it is probably the first



In the frame: Kevin Brownlow (above left) projects Lillian Gish in her 1928 triumph, *The Wind*, and (left to right) Billy Williams adjusts make-up for Marion Davies in *Show People*; Lillian Gish as the tragic heroine of D. W. Griffith's *Broken Blossoms*; and director Clarence Brown (seated) and cameraman William Daniels line up Greta Garbo and John Gilbert in *A Woman of Affairs*

opportunity outside specialist film theatres to see Greta Garbo and John Gilbert in *A Woman of Affairs* since the picture's original release in 1928. Based on Michael Arlen's novel, *The Green Hat*, it is a tale of rockless passion and dissolute living that, not surprisingly, fell foul of the censor and remains strong meat even today.

Like those for *The Wind* and *Show People*, the print for *A Woman of Affairs* came from the MGM vaults in a salt mine in Kansas. Of the big companies, MGM has a better record than most in preserving its films, though it could be sitting on more treasure than it knows about. When Brownlow and Gill requested a print of Vidor's 1925 *La Bohème*, the vault, to its own delight and surprise, discovered a much earlier and rarer version.

These old prints are of variable quality and sometimes incomplete. Brownlow and Gill had to work from three separate prints to produce a full version of *Show People*. Once the content of the film is checked, it is transferred on to tape, with the necessary adjustments for consistency of picture quality and correct running speed. "Our aim," David Gill says, "is to get these films back into circulation with the best available technology."

There is one important addition. Instead of the tinkling piano music which so often accompanies revivals of silent films, these are given a full orchestral score by a man who has become a master of the art, Carl Davis. For *A Woman of Affairs* he has made brilliant use of a theme from the Petrarch Sonnet, number 123, by Liszt.

Previous Brownlow-Gill collaborations (like the restored silents, made possible by the enlightened patronage of the television) were *The Unknown Chaplin*, a three-part documentary incorporating much previously unseen material, some of it drawn from Chaplin's own collection; and the award-winning history of the American silent cinema, *Hollywood*. And there was *Napoleon*, a story in itself.

It starts with the 15-year-old Brownlow, given a film projector by his parents as a birthday present and already besotted by the cinema. He develops a passion for French silents, scouring street markets and old film libraries for pieces of 9.5mm to add to his collection. He buys a print of Jean Epstein's *Lion des Mages* (1924) but dislikes it and asks the library in Bromley for an alternative. The best they can offer is a two-reeler that sounds depressingly like a history lesson, *Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution*.

It turns out to be part of a forgotten masterpiece, *Napoleon*, made by a Frenchman, Abel Gance, in the 1920s. Brownlow is, argued by his

quality, its daring technique, its emotional power; he is determined to find the rest of it. The trail leads him to the Paris flea market, to a fellow collector's 17 reels of *Napoleon* acquired from Royal Scutcliffe Cine Equipment of Bradford and to Gance himself.

Bit by bit, with all manner of setbacks along the way, *Napoleon* is restored. It has a triumphant showing at the London Film Festival, with people queuing all night to make sure of seats and touts asking up to £100 for a ticket. The film runs for four hours 50 minutes but even now it is not complete; and Brownlow is subsequently able to add another 23 minutes.

Napoleon is probably the most spectacular example of cinema restoration in the past 30 years and it was due largely to one man. But why did the job have to be left to him when official archives existed to make sure that films like *Napoleon* were not allowed to perish?

"Kevin Brownlow's early attempts to interest the National Film Archive in the *Napoleon* project proved abortive. The curator, the late Ernest Lindgren, did not share Brownlow's high estimation of the film. He was also wary of dealing with private collectors,

a policy which might have helped the archive in its relations with the film industry but, Brownlow claims, resulted in priceless items in private hands being lost.

In defence of the archive, and of Lindgren, to whom credit must go for starting it, there were difficulties. Throughout its history (it was founded in 1935) the archive has been starved of funds for buying films. To get prints it has had to rely largely on the willingness of film companies to supply them without charge.

The film industry has been jealous in guarding its product, arguing that very large sums are expended on making movies and that it is entitled to reap the benefit. By and large the only films sold for home use were shortened versions, of inferior quality, on the narrower gauges. Any collector, however innocent, acquiring footage on 35mm or 16mm was in danger of breaking the law, the chances were that such material was either pirated or stolen.

Hence the National Film Archive's hostility to the private collectors. It needed the industry too much to risk alienating it by dealing with potentially illicit material. The industry, for its part, was energetically pursuing collectors, to the

bulk of its acquisitions. The print of a colour feature film costs around £5,000 and the master material necessary to make further prints can add another £10,000. The archive reckons that it would need £2m a year to buy all the material it wanted; its budget for acquisitions this year is £57,000.

The greater part of the archive's money goes on maintaining, restoring and, above all, saving, the material it already has - some 75,000 titles, including fine collections of British films and of what it calls the 'primitives', the products of the cinema's early years.

Until 1930 most cinema films were printed on nitrate stock, which, apart from being highly flammable, disintegrates, as time goes on. The process may take up to 50 years but nothing can be done to stop it. The only solution is to transfer nitrate film onto safety stock.

In 1976 the archive announced that it was setting out to copy all 140 million feet of its nitrate film by the end of the century. But money has been short and the programme is already well behind target. Though private funds have eased the position for the moment, the archive may still have to decide which films to preserve and which to sacrifice.

nothing to be shown, unless there were copies; and to make copies involved spending money the archive did not have. But the situation has improved and the archive's Catalogue of Viewing Copies now contains some 8,250 titles, of which 6,000 are feature films. Even so, David Francis, the present curator, insists that they are not, and cannot be, a library, lending material on demand.

Meanwhile the search for lost treasure goes on. Films can appear from the most unlikely sources. A print of *All Quiet on the Western Front* was discovered in the foundation stone of a town hall and *Chang*, a rare 1927 picture from the team of Schenck and Cooper, producers of the original *King Kong*, turned up recently, in mint condition, at the Royal Geographical Society. One collector struck gold (an early Victor Seastrom) in, of all places, a chicken run. "You may think everything has been discovered," says David Francis, "but you never give up."

Certainly not Kevin Brownlow. A couple of years ago, when someone else's private collection came on the market, he picked up the first film made by Lillian Gish, *An Unseen Enemy* (1912), and a much sought after Ivor Novello picture, *The Constant Nymph*.

For the collector the new element has been the arrival of home video. Now it is possible to build a splendid library of movies simply by recording them from television for the price of a blank tape. No need, you would think, to go out looking for rusty cans in junk shops.

Not so. For the true collector tape is no substitute for celluloid. Television does not begin to match the excitement and quality of the cinema experience gained by projecting film on to a large screen in a darkened room. When a home movie magazine recently carried an article tentatively welcoming video as an aid to the collector, one subscriber resigned in disgust.

The Channel 4 season of silent film classics begins on Wed with *The Wind* (9-10.30pm) which is introduced by its star, Lillian Gish. She plays a girl from Virginia who moves to Texas, is forced into a loveless marriage and kills a man who tries to rape her. The film was made by Victor Seastrom, the Swedish director, and was first released in 1928.

Show People, which is being shown on Oct 3, is King Vidor's 1928 comedy of Hollywood manners and stars Marion Davies. *Broken Blossoms* follows on Oct 10 and contains another fine performance by Lillian Gish as the 15-year-old daughter of a sadistic prize fighter; it was directed in 1919 by D. W. Griffith.

The season ends on Oct 17 with *A Woman of Affairs*, made in 1928 and starring Greta Garbo with three of her favourite screen collaborators: co-star John Gilbert, cameraman William Daniels and director Clarence Brown.

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Gauges, projectors and a detective's brain... how to be a film collector

Always seek quality and the right width

The budding film collector is likely to be confused by the various gauges. These are expressed in millimetres and refer to the width of the celluloid print from which images are projected. The oldest gauge, and the one used to photograph and project most films in the cinema, is 35mm. Film companies also issue 16mm prints of their films for non-cinema showing - for clubs, schools and colleges and for television. In addition, there are various films on narrower gauges, of which the most important are 9.5mm and 8mm.

As far as collectors are concerned, 35mm is too expensive, too bulky, and because so much of the material was printed on flammable nitrate stock, too dangerous for home viewing. That leaves 16mm, 9.5mm and 8mm as practical alternatives.

The advantage of 16mm is excellent picture quality. The disadvantages are high cost and the paucity of legally available material. Some 16mm films have been produced for sale but 16mm prints are generally for hire only. So the chances are that unless the film is out of copyright (which in the cinema can be very difficult to determine) the print is a pirated copy or one that has got into circulation without the film company's permission. In practice, as long as he or she is not showing the print for commercial gain, or running off copies, the private collector is fairly safe. There should be no legal problems over material for 9.5mm and 8mm gauges, which were developed principally with home use in mind. The 9.5mm gauge, an invention of the French company, Pathecope, is no longer in production but some very interesting films - particularly from the 1920s - exist on it.

The new collector will probably do best to start with 8mm, which is still current and for which a good range of collectable material is readily available.

The choice of gauge will determine the choice of projector. A new 16mm projector can cost £1,000 but a good second-hand model, with sound, can be had for a more modest £120. Projectors for the dominant 8mm format - known as Super 8 - are still in production and cost around £100 (silent) and £250-£300 (sound). Projectors for 9.5mm have to be bought second hand: a silent machine costs £50 to £70; reliable sound machines are less easy to find.

For films on sale consult the advertisements in the specialist magazines (see below). Even in Super 8 a full feature can be very expensive - £100 and more - but many shorts and factual items can be bought for considerably less. For vintage material it is worth looking in junk shops, antique markets and photographic dealers; even car boot sales have been known to yield worthwhile items. Above all, build up contacts with other collectors.

The Vintage Film Circle was founded in 1956 by a group of collectors of 9.5mm and now has a worldwide membership of people collecting both original prints and re-issues on all gauges. The London branch, known as the Vintage Film Club, gives monthly shows of movie rarities and there is a quarterly magazine, *Flickers*. Information from 34 Ashlea Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Another magazine for collectors, which started in February this year, is *Home Movie*. It is published by the Buckingham Movie Museum, Priests' Mews, Market Hill, Buckingham. The museum has a collection of projectors, cine cameras and other items and shows old movies; there is also a shop. Open Wed-Sat, 10am-6pm. Adults £1.50, children £1.

The Home Cinema Society is holding a convention, with dealers and Super 8 shows, at Battersea Town Hall, Lavender Hill, London SW11, on Oct 6, 10am-6pm. Tickets £2, or £1.50 in advance from the society, 9 Montague Close, London SE26.

The National Motor Museum, Beaulieu, has an evening of film from its archive including *Fangio*, directed in 1971 by Hugh Hudson (of *Chariots of Fire*), recently restored footage of the 1907 French Grand Prix and *Your Driving Test* narrated by Malcolm Campbell. National Film Theatre, South Bank, London SE1. Oct 6, 8.45pm. Tickets £3.

Film Collecting, by Gerald McKee (Tantivy Press, 1978) is a standard book, out of print but available from libraries.

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TRAVEL 1

A Caribbean cruise can be an extravaganza of excess, as Michael Watkins discovers

Insulated from reality, the ship sails on

It has never been my good fortune to sail on board the good ship Lollipop, and, thus far, I have been denied animal crackers in my soup. But recently I was compensated for these appalling deprivations. I joined a Caribbean cruise on the Song of Norway.

At 5pm we pulled away from the quayside, the vessel pointing her elegant bows towards Georgetown in Grand Cayman, 651 nautical miles away. Summoned on deck by the public address system for "Farewell Miami Festivities", we were issued with paper streamers to throw at each other and encouraged to cheer and wave at the masses who had come to see us off. But only two turned up - a couple who stood on the dockside, confused and unwilling. They didn't wave back.

So there we were, 1,100 cruisers pinkly pneumatic in off-the-shoulder life-jackets, awaiting instructions on how to respond in the unlikely event of striking an iceberg. All in all it was something of an anti-climax, a salutary lesson in what being a cruise passenger means: total abdication from the realities of life, conscious effort reduced to the simple basics of breathing in and breathing out. The most onerous decision is to select either roast ducking or spare ribs from the menu. Adapt to this amoeboid existence and you will deserve great happiness; rebel, and you might as well swim for shore, so implacable will be your misery.

I found the first full day at sea exhausting. After Walk-a-Thon (so many times around the deck), I joined the exercise class on sports deck aft. To cool off I swam 20 lengths in the pool, its contents like pale pommade in a tureen. I had been getting on rather well in the hair-styling class, but was obliged to leave before the final rinse in order not to be late for my dance lesson. My cha-cha was coming along splendidly, but I missed the more intricate steps because of the sprint to get to needlepoint instruction. I made a hit with an attractive girl at the ice-carving demonstration, but missed every shot in the clay-pigeon competition. At backgammon I made several dollars, which I then lost on the fruit machines. Far too busy for lunch, I did fit Michael Caine and Julie Walters into a hectic afternoon, but their *Educating Rita* made me rush to be



Pleasures of passage: Left, a gala buffet; top right, a child's tea-time; bottom right, clay pigeon shooting

punctual for the captain's cocktail party. In stateroom 430, a spacious enough cabin on the starboard side, I showered, slipping into my black velvet jacket before presenting myself at the My Fair Lady lounge for dry Martinis, where I was depressed by the realization that so many Caucasian males had suffered coronaries to enable their widows to blow the insurance on a cruise. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs Rosencrantz, recently bereaved from Painesville, Ohio. She was intrusive and loud and no longer young; she was not very pretty; she was thick skinned, lonely, generous, never boring and, I suspect, incapable of self-pity. By the time we met she had already eased her way through three Martinis; she told me about the 30 days' cultural cruise she had been on; she had underestimated in packing only 20 long dresses. If she ever saw another church, she said, she'd spit. And I began to hope she had been invited to the captain's table, but she hadn't.

The bottles were at the captain's table: Harvey and MaryLou Bottle. Harvey was a Republican. He told me so many times during the next seven days. He also told me a story about a world-cruise passenger disgruntled at being placed on the captain's table; he hadn't paid a hundred thousand dollars, he complained, to sit with the crew. "Ah-HAH-hah!" trumpeted Harvey. MaryLou Bottle was ash-blond and, discovering what I did, told me that she adored writers and had once read an adorable book which she knew I would adore too, but she couldn't remember what it was called. She flashed me an 18-carat smile and said wasn't it divine being at the captain's table because everyone was so divine. She called her husband Harv-doll. In fact she was quite impartial in her terms of endearment: Captain Siangeland was Captain-doll, I

was Mike-doll. Occasionally, I was Mike-sugar-plum. The Zyglesbaums were at our table as well, compact and solid as pork pies. Zyglesbaum was in the ship's daily news bulletin. On the bridge, seaman Edward Wort from Southampton was at the helm, while in the kitchens pastry cook Chon Hak Bong from Korea was putting final touches to a surprise birthday cake for Mrs Rosencrantz.

Several decks below Chief Engineer John Kvalheim was crowning gently to his four Sulzer diesel engines while, in his minute office, food and beverage manager Klaus Bruder planned the 22,600 meals to be served during the week, totting up 22,000 eggs, 18,000 bread rolls, 6,000lb of beef, 4,500 Pina Colodas. And all the while, as if to prove she was not exclusively engaged in showbiz, the Song of Norway ploughed her 23,005 tons through the Caribbean Sea at an average speed of 16 knots. A teletypewriter clacked out messages of chaos and disaster in remote corners of the globe: messages which, paraphrased and printed, we should read in the ship's daily news bulletin. The captain's other guests did not volunteer their names and I never did find out; so for literary purposes I called them Harvey and Charibel Pill. They did not speak, they smoked nor drank and over all their food they sprinkled a fibrous substance that looked like very old grass. Health freaks, they regarded each other and the world at large with open hostility.

After caviar and champagne, salmon, filet mignon, baked Alaska and chateau bottled this and that, we adjourned to the South Pacific lounge for the Variety Show; and after that we danced in the lounge of the Midnight Sun. It was during the midnight buffet - a frugal affair of salads, meats, shellfish, puddings and cheese - that MaryLou Bottle told me she'd got sunburn of the inner thighs which was making sitting terribly painful.

One has to get these things in perspective and not be too much of a poop about it all. Shortly before joining the cruise I had travelled through poorer tracts of the Peruvian High Andes; briefly before that I crossed from Kerala to Tamil Nadu in South India. In both places existence was measured in grains of rice. Aboard the Song of Norway a kind of eating Olympics was in progress, with an obscene amount of gluttony and shameful waste. The cardinal rules afloat seemed to be: if it is stationary, eat it; if it moves, wait for it to stop. I do not wish to be hurtful, but it had to be said.

The Cayman Islands came and went; so too beautiful Jamaica, with a day-long stop in Montego Bay. Everyone was

getting to know everyone by now; there were private parties in staterooms and public speculation about who was doing what to whom. Harv-doll had acquired a black sombrero which made him look like a machismo; and Zyglesbaum had purchased a duty-free underwater watch. I asked if he spent much time under water. No, he replied reasonably, but he'd always wanted one while washing his automobile. Mrs Rosencrantz was showing signs of broodiness because she had fallen in love with a ship's officer 25 years her junior. No one had been buried at sea, and, to the best of my knowledge, no one had been married.

The last port of call was Cozumel Island, with a mainland trip to Mexico, a visit to the Mayan ruins at Tulum and Xel-Ha lagoon in Quintana Roo. Then at last, we sailed for the final leg to Miami, 505 miles distant. Time was running out; the Masquerade Ball was over; the Gala Evening was past; the Grandmothers' Bragging Session had dragged to an end; the Gay Nineties Festivities had run their course. Funny hats and false whiskers were put away; addresses were exchanged; reunion promises made.

Everything had gone immaculately, the 400 crew comprising 40 nationalities worked up to 15 hours a day to ensure that MaryLou Bottle and Charibel Pill had their every desire granted. For the awful truth is that MaryLou and Charibel were incapable of entertaining themselves. Without the constant stimulus of distraction, they would have died, transfixed by a yawn, martyred by boredom.

Everyone had more fun, more laughs, they told me, than they'd had in years. Such good humour is contagious, irresistibly so. I was pleased quickly which, in itself, is a compliment. As Mrs Rosencrantz confided to me at a farewell party, "It's getting late so early this evening". She looked pensive, quieter than usual. She was scarcely drinking at all, yet had the air of a woman very sure of herself. A little later I noticed her young officer surreptitiously touch her hand. There were many years between them - but she was of course a woman of the world.

TRAVEL NOTES

I was the guest of Royal Caribbean Cruise Line, 35 Piccadilly, London W1V 9PB. (01 434 1991) who operate four ships out of Miami.

Cost: The cruise price of £1,150 per person includes economy flights by British Airways from London-Miami return (approximately 8½ hrs), one night before boarding the ship at the first class Omni Hotel (meals not included), seven nights at sea, all food, transfers, taxes. It does not include drinks, nor wine on board; but drinkable pink is £5 to £7 a bottle. Neither does it include tipping, an important consideration since ship staff rely heavily on gratuities. Allow about £25 each person for tips.

Clothes: There are three "formal" evenings aboard when black tie or dark suits are required; for the rest take light casual clothes plus a jersey for lay-in conditioning and pillowtalk for the decks. The ship's "library" is basic, so take your own books. There is a ship's doctor, nursing staff and hospital. Of 1,100 passengers only nine were British.

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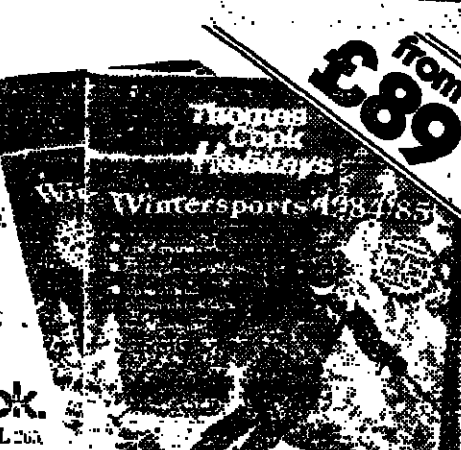
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TRAVEL 3

Leslie Gardiner takes a royal tour of Copenhagen

In praise of the Christian kings

The bus skirts Tivoli. We can see the floral displays and coloured lights of that super-cool "Bull's" and hear screams as the Flying Carpet boxes the compass vertically. Down by the shore of the lake, where an orchestra is playing, formally-dressed waiters serve a cordon bleu cuisine with the speed and sympathetic attention which are the hallmarks of eating places all over Copenhagen.

"You will find everything in Tivoli gardens", Mrs Jacobsen says. "Even romance." I found my husband in Tivoli gardens. That must have been some years ago. Mrs Jacobsen is a tourist guide of high seniority. Her jazz-striped trousers suit her off a brown face and faded coiffure. I can't picture her with the bright camiknickers and sandals and boyish blonde hairstyles which seem to be the Copenhagen fashion for women this summer.

The bus swings away from Tivoli and negotiates streets where the traffic flows smoothly and pedestrians cross without inconvenience. Mrs Jacobsen speaks of the *Strøget* ("strolling"), an all-pedestrian shopping mile made up of five different streets. The American passengers, time-lagged on their circuit of Europe, haven't quite caught up.

"We had a real mean guide at Stockholm. Did we get acquainted with him?"

"It was Rome where we got ripped off", a man in a white mac and Balmoral bonnet says.

"They'll do it to you at Paris. Hell, they'll do it to you at Vancouver."

At the Christiansborg palace we change into slippers and hurry after Mrs Jacobsen, who sets a crackling pace. The vaulted ceilings are supported by marble columns with agonized expressions. "We say these are the Danish taxpayers' portraits of Alexander of England. I think she had an unhappy life."

Equestrian statue of Christian IX. "They call him father-in-law of Europe because all his daughters married kings and emperors. Every morning he rode through the streets, saying hello to the citizens."

This is the royal tour, the round-up of residences of the Danish kings, all of whom appear to have been named Christian. We proceed to another palace, the Rosenborg, and tumble out eagerly to case this doll's-house joint in its postage-stamp park; all except a French girl at the back of the bus, who throughout the trip has softly strummed her guitar and sung to herself. "The autumn is a day."

Several buses converge on the Rosenborg. The claustrophobic



Rococo Butlin's Pagoda in the Tivoli gardens

apartments, patrolled by clockwork soldiers, are jammed with people and loud with the competing cries of the guides. I stay outside. Beside the moat I watch an ugly duckling of a child - who will be a swan one day - feed bread to assorted wildfowl. Cygnets and duckling on the ponds and canals must be in point of numbers, the true citizenry of the Danish capital. Fellow-passengers emerge tousled from the porteculais gate. "Aren't they cute? Hold it right there, Debbie, while I take your picture."

On the way to the Amalienborg we pass a shop selling Hans Andersen T-shirts.

"We see all your programmes", Mrs Jacobsen tells the Americans. "If not on Danish television, then on Swedish. We had *Dallas* but it was not popular and was taken off. So now we watch it on the Swedish channel."

Scores of excursion coaches jostle for parking space at the Amalienborg palace. It is almost noon, time for the changing of the guard, when all the tourists in Copenhagen assemble to watch six soldiers in dark blue uniforms take the places of six others with no fuss and no music. I wander through the park donated by A. P. Miller, millionaire shipowner. ("But this park is not popular with Copenhageners") and return to the bus, where Mrs Jacobsen is answering questions about Queen Margaret. "She goes shopping attended by one policeman. I have sat next to her at the hairdresser. Married?"

She married a French count.

Copenhagen, featured in many tour operators' programmes, is two hours or less by air from London, and a little more via Stavanger from Glasgow and Aberdeen. Everyone speaks English. City transport is simple and swift, the airport 20 minutes from the centre. A clean, innocent, well-managed city where you may stroll at midnight without alarm. Cheap compared with other western European capitals. Continental climate. Hotels range from 100kr-700kr (about £7-£50) per bed and delicious Danish breakfast; hostels about 30kr; room in private house 5kr (£1-14 kroner). Room Service office at Central Railway station will arrange. Many excursions by bus and boat. Royal tour described above, at 140kr is the most expensive.

Care for roses

The right way to go on picking winners

We have had much more sunshine than usual this summer, and when it has been possible to irrigate, roses have done extremely well with good growth and excellent flowering. This year has proved the value of mulches - make a note in your diary to mulch roses early in spring 1985.

Usually consider September to be one of the best months for roses, but this September, because of the lack of moisture, they have no substance. Some varieties of roses have been badly affected with mildew this autumn for the first time in years. Spraying has, however, kept the disease in check.

There is much still to be done with roses and where the rains have not yet come to assist, you must water. They must be in good health to survive what may be a hard winter, and it is still possible to treat plants which are affected with mildew. The final feed should have been applied in late August or early September. It is too late now to apply a summer feed as this will produce soft growth which may be affected by cold in the winter.

Continue to pick over roses. Dead heading is important and it is still possible to cut back to encourage new growth which will produce flowers late in the year. I have often cut roses from my garden for display on the



Amber Queen: Chosen by the Rose Growers' Association on behalf of the Royal National Rose Society as rose of 1984

Christmas table. Roses will flower for the next six weeks if the conditions are right, and during this period I like to look at them in the Royal National Rose Trial grounds at Chiswell Green, and Queen Mary's Rose Garden in Regent's Park. New varieties come thick and

fast every year. This year the successes for me have been just Joey for its colour and scent, and Silver Jubilee - again it is the colour which attracts, although this variety did not regenerate itself as well as usual. Korresia was still the best yellow, Margaret Merrill by far

the best white, and the success of both varieties was enhanced by their scent.

A short while ago at the Royal National Rose Society's autumn show in the RHS Hall in Vincent Square the new seedling roses for 1985 flowering were displayed. This crop of seedlings looks excellent, with new types making their appearance. The President's International Trophy rose, which also won a Gold Medal, is top of my list. Raised by Dickson of Northern Ireland and still known under its code name of Dickimono it is to be introduced by Hardness Roses. The blooms are a light red in colour, small but beautifully shaped. Another rose, from Dickson, also to be introduced by Hardness, was awarded the Gold Medal. Listed under Dickery, it is one of the hand painted forms and is basically pink. A third Gold Medal went to a completely new form, raised by Kordes of Germany, to be introduced by Mattocks, and called Grouse. This is a ground cover rose, almost prostrate and so vigorous that it will have to be sited very carefully. It has light pink flowers and will form a good barrier as it is very prickly.

Certificates of merit were awarded to Cardinal Humbé, a purple shrub rose, and to Partridge which is the same type

as Grouse and will provide good ground cover. Raised by Kordes, to be introduced by Mattocks, is a red and white. Sulfur, under code names are Macmanly, a red and white miniature, Dickerfuffle, a deep salmon cluster flowered variety and Dickkill, pink and cluster flowered.

Fifteen varieties received a Trial Ground Certificate, still a worthy award. Many of them are still under code names: some which have been named include Selfridges, with rich yellow cluster flowers, a beauty; Mary Donaldson, named after the first woman to be Lord Mayor of London, a rich pink large flowered variety; Simon Robinson, a pink shrub rose worth more than a second look; and St Helena, (the old HT classification, now called large flowered), which also has pink flowers. Snowball is a white miniature which looks as though it will give good service throughout the summer. I will pick the other new varieties later as they are named.

Make your selections now and prepare the ground for planting roses as soon as they can be lifted. The earlier you can plant the better.

Ashley Stephenson

Next week: The Times Garden Project

Luxuriant valleys and glades

Garden to visit

Wakehurst Place in West Sussex is a fine Elizabethan building on a plateau above a valley. The valley sweeps away dramatically to the west, eventually curving back upon itself to form an irregular horseshoe which provides shelter for tender shrubs and trees. The grounds, packed with an incredible range of plants, are a plantlover's paradise.

Formal lawns and a low terrace about the house. On one side there are winding beds of heathers and on the other a large ornamental pond which reflects the sandstone facade. The pond is flanked by shrubs and Japanese maples and a low rock garden where *Liriope* is in full flower, and *Geranium procerum* currently creates a spectacular display.

From here the descent into the valley. If you follow the watercourse called the Slips, it is quite sudden. The stream tumbles over rocky outcrops past dense mats of *Polygonum affine* to a number of more natural ponds lower down.

The lower ponds are also good, with their setting of the surrounding planting and tall deciduous trees adding a slightly abandoned atmosphere. Many varieties of poly-

gonums are in flower, some growing vigorously to a height of six feet while others are only a few inches above the ground.

At one point a waterfall cascades from an outcrop, dropping to a small pool where the white flowers of *Apocynum* run hug the water's surface like outstretched hands.

There is a bog garden nearby where white loosestrife is still in flower and the burgundy-red stems of *Polygonum campanulatum* stand out among the soft grey-green foliage.

The fern *Blechnum chilense* grows here as well, its long, coarse-toothed fronds adding a tropical air.

To explore the rest of this woodland garden requires stretching one's legs. The walk from the ponds follows the upper edge of a deep gully known as the Himalayan Glade, where the slopes are packed with ferns, trees and magnolias. It feels as close to a Himalayan valley as one could hope to get without actually going to Nepal.

The mature and luxuriant planting is conceived on a grand scale and full credit should be given to Gerald Loder who,

having bought the mature woodland in 1903, added so extensively to the collection of exotics.

The garden is now an annex of Kew and to explore it in full would take many visits. If you follow the glade to Rock View - a natural outcrop which affords a breathtaking view of the whole valley - I would suggest you then return to the house by the more gentle route through the pinetum, leaving a more extensive exploration of the woods to another visit.

The pinetum leads to the Heather Garden and then the Walled Garden created in 1973 in memory of Sir Henry Price, who presented both house and garden to the National Trust. It is a collection of pinks, mauves and greys, and many individual plants catch one's eye as foliage and flowers combine to create billowing clouds of soft-edged colour.

Salvia Hornum with mature leaves resembling pink tissue paper, is among the most attractive.

Michael Young

Wakehurst Place garden is 1 1/2 miles north west of Ardingly, West Sussex on the A2028. Daily 10am-6pm. Adults £1.25, children 60p.



Sussex stunner: Plant life by a pool at Wakehurst Place

California cracker

Romneya coulteri, a native of California, is a significant plant

hardy enough to grow in most areas of Britain, and will flourish if well protected.

Romneya is a sub shrub, or perhaps a semi-herbaceous plant. It overwinters as a perennial root stock if frost kills the top growth, but if the climate is more in keeping with its needs top growth remains over winter. Its vigorous stems will reach 5-6ft in a year but are not long lived. It is therefore best to cut out the oldest stems each year.

Site is important. In the south and south-west of the country it can be planted in almost any warm, sunny position, but in the colder Midlands and the north it will probably need a wall site facing south or south-west. Warmth is not the only consideration, for although this site

may offer ample protection, unless it is exposed to plenty of sun it will not flower very well.

Soil conditions are as important as aspect. Not all soils are suitable, but most can be made so. Ideally give the plants a deep, well-drained soil which is rich in nutrients. Poor soils can be improved fairly easily to suit it, but it is more difficult to improve strong clays. The plants will thrive in chalky areas, but they will not do so well in acidic soils.

The flowers are large and clear white with a mass of rich yellow stamens - are even more eye-catching. They can be up to 6in across with a nice scent.

Propagation is by root cuttings. Cut 2in sections and place them in a sandy mixture in a propagator where there is some bottom heat. Catalogues sometimes show *R x hybrida*, which often turns out to be *coulteri*. Plants cost about 20 each.



Romneya coulteri

Tree talk

The planting of trees is probably the most important aspect of planning the structure of a garden.

Most trees have an upright or ascending habit so it is important to balance them with different sorts such as those whose branches weep or which have a pendulous habit.

One of the best is *Fraxinus excelsior pendula*, better known as the weeping ash. It is about 60ft tall and the branches fall almost vertically. The main branch work is contorted which adds that little extra in the winter when the leaves are off. It needs a big garden. Birch trees have weeping branches once the tree has attained some age.

Betula pendula is our native silver birch, but it does not have the white bark of some of the other forms. *B pendula dalecarlica*, the Swedish

birch, has a narrow habit, but its branches are very pendulous. Leaves are deeply cut, which give it an airy look.

Prunus yedoensis, also known as the Yoshino cherry, is a real beauty. Its habit is arching but the ends of the branches droop beautifully. Almond-scented, white flowers precede the foliage, and it may reach 20ft tall. Another of the cherries which has the right kind of habit is *Cerasus weeping*. It is more weeping than Yoshino and the rich pink flowers come a little later.

The willow leaved pear, *Pyrus salicifolia pendula*, has almost-silver leaves. It can be trained to reach 22ft and more but is small enough to fit into all but the smallest garden. White flowers in mid-July complete the picture. If you plant a weeping willow, ensure that there is plenty of space as it grows very large. It also needs wet soil.

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TRAVEL NOTES

Copenhagen, featured in many tour operators' programmes, is two hours or less by air from London, and a little more via Stavanger from Glasgow and Aberdeen. Everyone speaks English. City transport is simple and swift, the airport 20 minutes from the centre. A clean, innocent, well-managed city where you may stroll at midnight without alarm. Cheap compared with other western European capitals. Continental climate. Hotels range from 100kr-700kr (about £7-£50) per bed and delicious Danish breakfast; hostels about 30kr; room in private house 5kr (£1-14 kroner). Room Service office at Central Railway station will arrange. Many excursions by bus and boat. Royal tour described above, at 140kr is the most expensive.

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State aid is reshaping the future of many small firms. Beryl Downing reports

They've got designs on you...

During the past three years we - you and I - have spent £6m on boosting British design. Among other things we have furnished a yacht, re-styled a bus, improved a kettle, suspended a ceiling, knitted a jumper and manoeuvred the microwaves, and these first fruits of our taxes were revealed this week, when the exhibition "Investment in Design" opened at the Design Centre in London.

The exhibition demonstrates how the Government's Funded Consultancy Scheme, administered by the Design Council, is helping small companies produce a wide variety of well designed products which they might otherwise not have been able to afford.

Examples on show range from machine tools and scientific instruments to office equipment, consumer products and even clothes, a new concern of the Design Council's, but one which it has tackled with vigour and enthusiasm.

The scheme enables companies with between 30 and 1,000 employees to call on the services of design consultants to help them develop a new product or solve an existing manufacturing problem. Fifty of the 1,700 firms which have taken advantage of it since it was set up in 1982 are exhibiting the results at the Design Centre.

Several of the household items on show are already on the market and selling well. The Royale pans by Tower Housewares are the result of their collaboration with Queenberry/Hunt who updated an already successful range by adding new colours and discoloration to a modified shape.

Sleepeezee are leading manufacturers in their field but although they have a small research and development department they have no staff designers - bed shapes change little and the interior is often more important than the exterior. So when they wanted to design stacking beds to appeal to a young market, they got in touch, through the consultancy scheme, with Bosson and Saunders, who suggested not

only new styling, but also a metal frame which was new to Sleepeezee's range.

The result is the Alphabed which is being launched next spring and is expected to sell at the rate of 1,000 a year - "a prime example", Peter Bosson says, "of a creative management giving us our head and letting us use our expertise to their advantage".

A smaller company which has produced a unique range as a result of the scheme is Thorpac, specialists in foil and plastic freezerware since 1971. They employ 120 people and have no staff designers, so their ideas for a range of cookware created specially for microwave ovens were carried out by Pentagram Design.

They proved perfect partners - Thorpac receptive and prepared to invest in the right materials, Pentagram imaginative and vastly experienced in product design. "The trick of the game is to achieve a balance between innovation and something that still will be comfortable in five or ten years time", Kenneth Grange of Pentagram says. "Manufacturers who give the designer their trust get the best results - you don't waste a lot of time putting over basic lessons in taste."

The new range, designed with rounded corners to help even cooking and in a plastic which allows the maximum microwave penetration and so cooks better, has sold well in its first year. It is expected that by the end of the second year 25 per cent of the production will be exported. Thorpac are so pleased that they have used Pentagram again, fulfilling one of the major intentions of the scheme - to make industry more conscious of the benefits of spending money on good design.

Lighting specialists Best and Lloyd were already well aware of the importance of design. Robert Dudley Best, father of the present managing director John Best, was a leading designer of lighting in the 1930s and the company has been producing about 300 new items a year for 140 years.



Designer houseware: From Tower's new Royale range, the 26cm lidded frypan (£14) and 18cm saucepan (£11.50) in ivory and grey at branches of John Lewis. They are available in ivory and mint green exclusive to Boots at £17.95 and £15.95 respectively. The cream glass microwave cookware is from Thorpac - roasting rack (£9.50) and six mini-rainbow dishes (£4.95) at John Lewis, or at Bejam for £3.99 and £4.99. For the Powerped range design consultant Paul Heworth refined and modernized the appearance of the electric kettle. The element and control unit are in one piece for easy replacement. It will be available from the end of October for about £20 (Tel 0782 84481 for details)

Pyjama games

■ Better-faced tuckers, is the only way to get some children off to bed and the autumn kids' stuff catalogues has just what tread parents need - teddy bears dressed in nightwear to match their own pyjamas or nighties. The children's pyjamas are in stretch cotton-polyester towelling and come in plain navy or red or in striped or red/navy stripes. Sizes are from age 1 to age 9/10 and cost from £6 to £8.50. Nighties are in blue/green or pink/blue and cost from £5 to £7.30. The teddies wear red/navy or blue/green pyjamas or pink/blue nighties and cost £6.44. All prices include postage. For details of all the sizes available contact Kids' Stuff, 10 Hensmans Hill, Bristol (0272 734980). They will



also send their catalogue which includes dungarees, pinafore dresses and tracksuits.

Good caning

■ Large numbers of Times readers have furniture in need of a good caning, judging by the regular cries I receive for addresses of expert restorers. Now, however, with a modicum of talent and a deal of patience you can learn to mend your own chairs with the help of a book called *The Caner's Handbook* by Bruce Miller and Jim Wedderburn. £2.95. This practical step-by-step guide includes instructions for the repair of wicker, rattan and cotton cord as well as traditional caning, machine caning and rush. If some of the terms seem unfamiliar because the authors are American the publishers have anticipated your confusion. If the use of an ice-pick on a cane chair seems a little excessive you have only to refer to their introductory glossary to discover that what you need is a bodkin or awl. The illustrations, though, are extremely explicit and easy to follow and if you are not able to achieve the miracle promised of turning junk into treasures, you should at least be able to achieve a workmanlike job.

To the letter

■ Despite the revolution in stationery design which has popularized styles of writing paper that would have been heartily despised by Nancy Mitford's Uncle Matthew, there is still nothing quite so distinguished as hand engraving - and usually nothing quite so expensive. John Service, however, at Lonsdale Engraving, specializes in hand engraving at realistic prices and in writing paper of extremely high quality. He offers eight standard styles of typeface and 18 colours of Scandinavian broadleaf papers and card, plus white, ivory and Wedgwood Queens Velvet paper.



Invest in rest: Sitting on a prototype of the Alphabed are Brenda Saunders and Peter Bosson, its designers, and John Pierce (right) of Sleepeezee, funded by the Design Council

With such a work load for their two staff designers, Best and Lloyd asked the Design Council for help in producing a new office uplighter and Stephen Green of Fether and Partners gave them exactly the simple, modern shape they wanted - and faster than would otherwise have been possible. "We presented them with three ideas and they opted for the most exciting, which is very, very unusual", Green says. "The trouble with any funded scheme is that some people are inclined to treat it as a 'freebie' and don't take it seriously, but Best and Lloyd have supported the ideas right through to production."

At the moment all the participants seem delighted with themselves and each other. John Butcher at the Department of Trade and Industry is pleased with reports from the manufacturers who have improved their export performance and entered new foreign markets. The manufacturers are congratulating themselves on their sound judgment in taking advantage of the scheme and the designers have had the chance to spread the word with evangelistic zeal.

But it is too soon to tell what the long term benefits will be. The proof of the pudding will be in the profits. As yet the sample of 50 complete projects is too small to be anything but an encouraging token.

But Keith Grant, director of the Design Council, has no doubts about the future. "A lot of projects are still at the early stages and a few may still fall by the wayside - it can take five years of design and development before you know the success of an engineering product. But in the end the balance sheet is going to look very good."

The only shortcoming is where the line of eligibility is drawn. I would like the scheme to be available to the smallest firms - the word would be opened to thousands of new potential clients.

Exciting work is being done in computer software, for instance, by small companies founded by one brilliant systems designer and five or 10 employees. They could benefit from help in areas of design where they have no skills themselves and it could be the difference between success and failure for their company."

Keith Grant, who is also a member of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design, is a close observer



Raised ray: The new office uplighter by Best and Lloyd provides economical high-intensity light without glare. Trade enquiries, 021 558 1191

of overseas design development and takes heart from the growing acceptability of design as an A-level subject. "We are streets ahead of other countries in giving academic respectability to design-related subjects", he says, "but we do lag behind in tertiary education where industrial training is concerned."

What is more, we give with one hand and take with the other. In the view of Peter Matthews, head of industrial design at Central School of Art since 1969 and now acting vice-principal. While the Department of Trade and Industry allocates money to encourage the use of designers, the Department of Education cuts the grants which would allow more students to be better trained.

"We are having to cut down on teaching in a number of key subjects just to survive", he says. "We are at the blunt end of art and design. We impinge on the whole field of technology

and engineering but we are affected by the general cutbacks of the art world."

"Of course we are part of that world because we are concerned with the appearance of things, but it is a pity that the National Advisory Board, whose task was to look into art education, was not able to identify industrial design as a separate field with distinctive needs."

"We need to be able to pay for people working in industry and in design consultancies to come and tell students how they approach the subject and make it work. We would rather make do with a minimum of materials in order to pay for the people who could make all the difference to the success of a course."

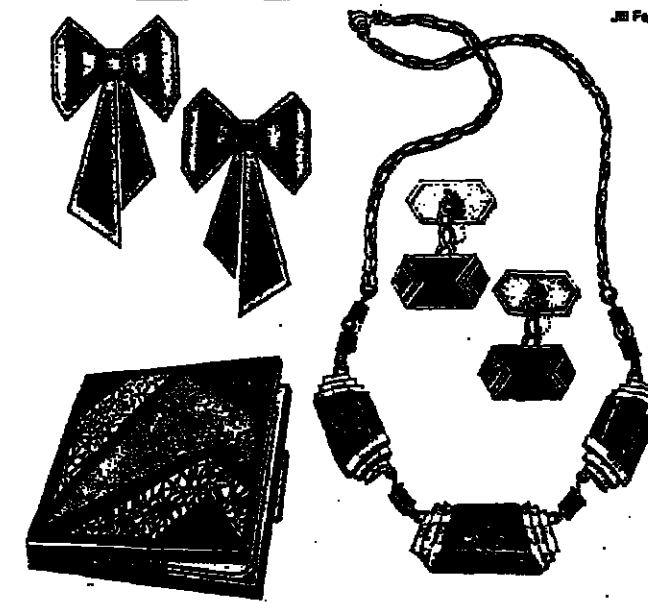
But if increased awareness of the value of design in industry is one of the main purposes of the scheme it can certainly be regarded as a success. With very little publicity the Design Council arranged engagements, if not marriages, between the manufacturers and 600 design consultants - 250 experts in engineering design and 350 concerned with industrial products, graphics and packaging.

The value of the individual handouts to date has been between £120 and £350 per day in design fees. At first all the costs were funded by the scheme but now each company is allowed two days' consultancy free, plus 13 further days at a quarter of the real cost borne by the Design Council out of money allocated by the department. A further 15 days are available at half price.

There is still £14m in the kitty, intended to last until 1987. The response to the first 50 success stories ranges from "very enlightening" to "an experiment we shall certainly repeat", which should be enough encouragement to the 20,000 more companies which could benefit from the scheme.

As Keith Grant puts it: "For the past four decades we have been witnessing the convulsions of British industry, failed, because of its empire, which, because of its empire, failed to realize that we were not doing as well as other countries. Now at last we have the first signs that industry realizes that quality is not enough. Good design is the way we can all meet the challenge of international competition."

Let us hope that the scope of the scheme will mean that for once designers will have the opportunity to preach to the unconvinced.



Deco delights

■ For anyone who enjoys Art Deco there are glittering prizes at the Notting Hill end of Kensington Church Street. London W8. Merola at number 108 has a sparkling array of paste and plastic, glass and geegaws.

Maria Merola has been collecting deco jewelry, scent bottles and compacts since she bought her first pieces in Paris 10 years ago. When she had no room for any more she began to trade the pieces she liked the least and eventually, in 1978, she opened her first shop at 2 Chalfont Place, off Camden Passage, London N1. But still her collection grew and last year she opened the larger shop in Kensington. It is full of stylish jewelry, evening bags, cufflinks, glass, pottery, furniture and pictures. Among my favourite pieces were

two gleaming "chain mail" necklaces in black-and-white and red-and-silver (£132.25 and £207), a many-stranded twisted rope of pearl beads shading from cream through beige to brown and interspersed with crystal beads (£50), and the pious illustrated - a red Bakelite and chrome geometric necklace (£125), black, red and eggshell lacquer work compact (£86.25) and blue-and-red enamel cufflinks (£50). None of this could be described as cheap, but it is certainly stylish.

The bow earrings in silver, black and coral lacquer (£40.40) are a recent venture inspired by designs of the 1930s and there are also reproductions of deco pieces made from the original moulds. They are available with clips or for pierced ears and are featured in a mail-order catalogue which also includes bracelets and brooches. This will be available mid-October; for more details telephones 01-221 8480.

EATING OUT

A wealth of health from Japan

This week we return to one of our regular trips "abroad" looking at two contrasting restaurants where you may enjoy the food of Japan

A feature of the London restaurant scene is the increasing number of Japanese restaurants. Ten years ago there were probably only a half-dozen, catering almost exclusively for Japanese nationals working in banks or embassies. Today there are more than 30 different establishments in and around the capital, and it is indicative of the prevailing trend that the three I visited featured twice as many European diners as Orientals.

The reason for this sudden growth is not difficult to fathom. Ever since people were made to fret about what their diet might be doing to their bodies, there has been a constant search for "healthy" food, a new regime that shuns dairy fats, processing and general sledge.

In most respects Japanese cuisine fits the bill - only the freshest ingredients are used, be they meat, fish or vegetables, and any cooking is usually minimal, from flash frying in vegetable oil (tempura), to the steaming of vegetables. Japanese meals are often a dietician's dream in terms of balance as well, encompassing a vegetable broth (miso), raw fish (sashimi), lean meats, copious vegetables (of beet, rice, and fresh fruit as dessert).

If all this sounds too spartan to contemplate, the Japanese have the solution to that too: since the presentation and ritualized service of their meals are designed to allure, at Koto, a recent but admirably traditional member of the Japanese restaurant ranks, there are two rooms fitted with mats and low-slung tables which they encourage Europeans to use.

Koto has a comprehensive menu, ranging from such table-cooked standards as sukiyaki (slices of beef broiled with vegetables, £8), individual buta shogayaki (grilled pork with ginger, £5.50). If you're a newcomer to Japanese food, the best solution is to opt for one of their set meals (there are six of them) which offer a standard main dish (tempura prawns and vegetables, sashimi, sukiyaki) flanked by vegetable or fish soup, zensai (cold appetizers such as sliced duck), a portion of yakitori (grilled chicken in a sugar, soy and saké sauce),



in a variety of "sizes" - the 720ml bottle at £7.30 is the ideal, warming accompaniment for a meal for two, taking the total cost up to around £28. For those wishing to gain a flavour of contemporary Japan, Jan Restaurant is a must. The excellent food - a tremendous range of appetizers, good set meals, but no table-cooked dishes - almost takes second place to the entertainment provided. This takes the form of "Karaoke", which, to the uninitiated, is the ultimate in Japanese home entertainment.

The idea is simply that, in between courses, you flounce on to the stage at the end of the dining room and sing along to your favourite track whilst simultaneously appearing on a television screen behind yourself.

Despite the distractions provided by "Karaoke", and the bar's TV set with its Japanese television tapes, you should find time to enjoy the gyozas (steamed meat dumplings with garlic), the satsuma-age (deep fried fish cakes) and the yassai itame (pan fried mixed vegetables with pork slices). Expect to pay around £30 for two, but don't expect to be discovered by any record producers.

The menu is clearly explained and covers most of the familiar Japanese dishes, from table-cooked to tempura. They have an imaginative range of set meals, including the functional-sounding, but excellent "dinner in a box" which, for £2.20, offers a splendid selection of deep-fried prawns and fish, miso soup, vegetables, chicken, brown rice and dessert (fruit, sorbets, sea-weed jelly or ice cream). Warm saké, generally served in small and rather expensive flasks, is offered here

The fine food is upstaged by the entertainment

The restaurant has a couple of interlocking rooms fitted with refectory-style tables but the best place to dine is at their sushi (snack) bar, a curving wooden counter from where you can observe the chefs at work, cutting fish, tempura-frying seafood and vegetables and arranging the food on to lacquered dishes.

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Koto, 75 Parkway, London NW1 (482 2036). Open: Mon-Fri 12.30-2.30pm; Sat noon-2.30pm; and Mon-Sat 5.30-10.30pm. Ajimura, 51-53 Shelton Street, London WC2 (240 0178). Open: Mon-Fri noon-3pm; Mon-Sat 6-11pm. Jan Restaurant, 58-59 Great Marlborough Street, London W1 (437 7288). Open: Mon-Fri noon-2.30pm; Mon-Sat 6pm-1am.

Stan Hey

DRINK

Welsh wizard who is the toast of Australia

Len Evans is Mr Australian wine. An odd title, perhaps, as he happens to be Welsh, and odder still when you consider that he did not arrive in Australia until his late teens. But in the 30 years since then he has become so involved with Australia's wine industry that I find it hard to think of one without the other.

He is not just involved with wine either. Len Evans is a restaurateur, broadcaster, journalist, television personality and author of numerous books (including, of course, the definitive work on Australian wine, *Of all his journalistic achievements, though, the most amusing was his weekly wine column in The Australian* entitled "Indulgence" with a second on another page called "Over Indulgence" and in one memorable week a third, entitled "This is Ridiculous".

Within the wine world, too, there is little Len Evans hasn't tackled. In Australia he is closely connected with two leading properties - Rothbury Estate in the Hunter Valley and Petaluma in the Adelaide Hills. In France until recently he ran Chateau Padouren in Barsac and Chateau Rahoul in the Graves. There was also a California winery in the Napa valley. To top it all Mr Evans has a brilliant palate. I once watched him pinpoint an entire range of wines that were served "blind" at a private dinner party.

But perhaps what I admire most about Mr Evans are his honest, forthright opinions. He is alarmed that bottled wine accounts for only 30 per cent of Australian domestic wine sales while the bag-in-box trade accounts for a staggering 60 per cent. And he admits that "viti-culturally we are inept... it is astonishing how little we know".

Some aspects of Australia's fine wine industry do have his approval: the development of new areas such as Margaret River in western Australia, the influence of new varieties such



Forthright: Len Evans, man of many talents

as the Chardonnay and Pinot Noir, the enormous development of botrytis-infected sweet wines, the move towards producing lighter and softer reds such as the Cabernet Sauvignon and Shiraz.

Good examples of this trend among his own wines are the '80 Rothbury Estate, Rothbury Vineyard Red (The Wine Studio, 9 Eccleston St, London SW1, £6.50) with its deep purple colour and ripe full fruity taste. I also enjoyed the '79 Petaluma, Coonawarra Red (Wine Studio, £10.25), a much bigger wine but again with a fine deep purple colour packed with fruit and a rich distinctive Cabernet/Sauvignon character. Of the whites I was most taken with the glorious smoky-fruity flavour of the '76 Rothbury Estate Individual Paddock Semillon. Unfortunately, like most of Australia's finest wines, it is not available over here. You can, however, try the '81 Petaluma Chardonnay (Wine Studio, £13.50), though its full, firm oaky structure and strong pineapple bouquet need a year or two more in the cellar.

Mr Evans may regret that there is not a lifetime long enough to understand wine properly. It seems to me that in three decades he has got closer than most.

John MacQuitty



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YOU DON'T NEED A PARTICULAR TIME TO ENJOY CROFT PARTICULAR.

مكتبة الأصل

FAMILY LIFE

Art for art's sake with a creative playmaker

There are those who maintain that adversity is a breeding ground for talent. They cite examples of artists - writers, painters, musicians, actors - whose greatness, they say, was the direct result of difficulties in their youth.

There are others who argue that there should be far greater emphasis on scientific and practical subjects in schools and that the pursuit of art for art's sake is as out of place in the twentieth century as the Grand Tour.

Such ideas are anathema to Lewis Britton, general adviser for English and drama to the London borough of Barnet's education department, and to John Abulafia, who started work last week as writer-in-residence to the borough. Nor do they have much appeal to those parents and teachers who want more time, money and imagination given to the uses of literacy or encouraging artistic talents.

As Mr Britton put it: "Many people believe that the aesthetic end of an education programme is a frill. We believe it should be more substantial because today we are perhaps too much concerned with new technology to the detriment of the arts."

Mr Abulafia's appointment - for a period of six months - has been made largely possible by backing and funding from two sources, the Greater London Arts Association and the Edward Harvist Trust. Four other Greater London boroughs already have similar posts, but this is the first time that Barnet has been able to employ a writer full-time.

His tasks will include "encouraging children of all ages to

take an interest in creative writing, stimulating their imagination and helping them develop ways of expressing their ideas and their view of the world". Mr Britton says: "He will be aiming to reach the widest possible community in Barnet."

Mr Abulafia is already working in two of the 117 schools in Barnet. I asked Mr Britton why those two had been selected. "We decided to make the best use of John's time with us by choosing two schools which were already committed to developing writing and drama activities to satisfy more than a narrow, formal curriculum, and which had done a good deal for themselves." In other words, to back horses already running and keen, "hoping that John's work will encourage other schools to emulate them."

The discipline will often trigger the imagination

John Abulafia's work is well known and highly regarded. He founded the Incubus Theatre Company in 1969, writing and producing two plays, one of which - *Metamorphosis* - won the NUS/Sunday Times Student Drama Festival prize in the same year. He has also written for Anna Scher's children's theatre, the Theatre of the Deaf, radio and television, as well as teaching writing in various institutions.

I asked him how he thought he would be helping the schoolchildren of Barnet. "My job is to be open to them, to listen to what they need. I'm not interested in changing what they have to say. I'm interested in

showing them what works. They must have the right to fail: you cannot succeed without failing first."

"I want to encourage them, to help them make themselves understood. If they're writing a play, for example, I can show them what the actor needs, or the director, or the audience - the craft of writing a play, in fact. And I want them to understand that they can do anything they choose."

He illustrated his aims with a nice story about a group of 14 and 15-year-olds he once worked with at the Arvon Foundation in Devon. "I realized pretty quickly that they were more interested in chopping wood than in drama. I decided to try and make it work by suggesting we did a play about the house we were staying in - the discipline of a subject often triggers the imagination, so we made up a ghost story about that house and then decided how we were going to do it."

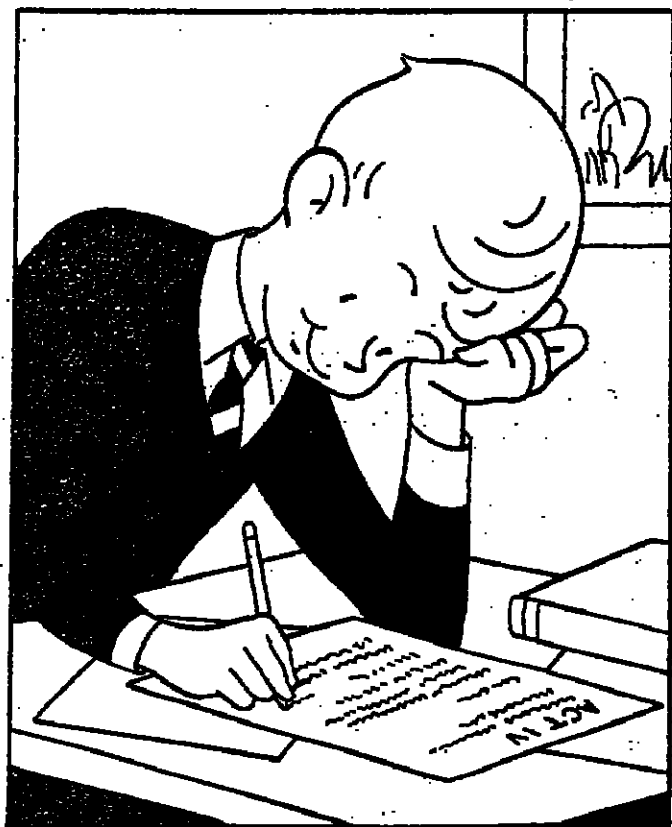
"We put it on at midnight, with the audience sitting around a long table lit by candles, and the ghosts were at the windows, lit by headlights from the cars outside. It was a great success, the whole thing took off as the children suddenly realized that a play does not have to be something that happens on a television screen or a proscenium stage, but it can be here, in this room, now."

He wants to excite all the children with whom he will be working, even if in the end they produce nothing tangible at all, but he also hopes the experience will be useful to them. I put to him the theory that writers are not made in the classroom but

in the school of life. "Funnily enough, I had no idea I was going to write or direct until I went to university - I was hopeless at school. There may be something in that theory but I really believe in encouraging children to find out what they can do and then to do it. Children have a quality of openness that often disappears once they're adults, which is such a shame."

His own children are unlikely to suffer that fate. "Encouragement? They don't need it. They've been exposed to theatre, writing, everything creative, from an early age. In fact, my 11-year-old daughter has just re-written three lines in my latest television play. She was right."

I wish Mr Abulafia well in his new post. If he can do only half



Joyce Macdonald

Outings

GERRY COTTE'S CIRCUS: Big top entertainment has come a long way since Nellie packed her trunk, but this circus still pulls in the family audiences. Crystal Palace, London SE18. Today at 2pm and 5pm. Adult £4, child £2.

THE THREE PGS: A children's show for the very young (3-8 year olds) presented by Peko's Puppets. Peko being a blackbird. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith (01-748 3354). Today at 12.30pm. Admission 50p.

ROMAN DAY: Main attraction will be the Eborac Street Guard (a society dedicated to research into the Roman army). The Guard will reenact the drill which in part was responsible for the power of the Roman army. Also Roman cookery demonstrations, gladiatorial combats, Roman pots, models, posters and Latin readings, plus demonstrations of mosaic making. Royal Grammar School, Guildford, Surrey. Today, gates open 10am. Adult 40p, child 20p.

THE RIGHT STUFF: Double-length feature film (158 minutes) about the "breaking of the final frontier", man's journey into and success in grappling with space. ICA Children's Cinema, The Mall, London SW1 (01-930 3647). Today and tomorrow at 1.30pm. Adult £2.75, child £1.40 (includes automatic club membership).

OSBERTON REMY MARTIN HORSE TRIALS: Cross-country today, final show-jumping competition tomorrow. Good spectator viewing for the cross-country due largely to the compact layout of the event. Osberton, near Worksop, Nottinghamshire. Today from 9am, tomorrow from noon. Admission today, £5 per car; tomorrow, £3 per car.

BRADFORD WOODS OPEN DAY: Tours of the ancient coppiced woods (one of the Suffolk Trust's Nature Conservation reserves) with exhibitions and demonstrations of woodland skills and crafts. Refreshments available. Bradford Woods, seven miles south-west of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Tomorrow from noon to 6pm. Admission free.

Thin line between luck and judgment

Trigger-Happy Henry had suffered another painful losing session. For a while the advice he had sought from a clairvoyante seemed to have changed his luck entirely. Unhappily, no longer.

The game had broken up early, leaving him alone with Charles Grandace. "Like a drink, Charles?" said Henry, hoping to get some advice of a more solid nature. "How kind, I'd love a gin and tonic," said Charles unguardedly.

Henry waited no time in beating about the bush. "Do you believe in luck, Charles?"

"In the short term, of course, yes. In the long run, I believe it even out," Charles replied, choosing his words carefully.

"You don't accept that some players habitually hold better cards than others?" Henry went on.

Charles paused. "Let me tell you a true story. Many years ago, there was a dear old lady who was a regular contributor to the £1 game at the Hamilton Club. After a particularly disastrous run, she sought the advice of Boris Schapiro. Boris was well known for his caustic wit, but he could also be genuinely sympathetic when the occasion demanded. He listened patiently to the old lady's tale of woe, wondering how he could tactfully explain that the reason she lost was simply that she played extraordinarily badly. Eventually he emerged with a diplomatic suggestion. 'We all have these bad runs. Why don't you play in the two-shilling room until your luck turns?'

"But Boris, if I did that, how would I get my losses back?"

Henry smiled, sublimely unconscious of any allegorical message. "Yes, of course I see your point, but for players who are capable of holding their own, do you honestly believe that luck plays no significant long term part?"

Charles could see that Henry was not to be easily deflected. "Most bridge experts are tery dismissive of the concept. As a young man, I used to be utterly disdainful, but now I have come to recognize a pattern. When you are in a bad run, everything goes wrong. It isn't only bad cards. Sound contracts are wrecked by bad breaks, you always cut the pond idiot, your good partners make their one mistake of the session with you, and a buffoon plays a hand against you as if he were Belladonna."

"I am not especially superstitious, I have tended to concentrate on the other side of the question. For example, if you point out to a sufficiently suggestible opponent that no-one has won a rubber in his particular set the whole afternoon, he will often play as if he has lost the rubber before he begins. Alternatively, you can conceal the strategic reason for changing your seat, which is

that you want to sit over a particular opponent, by attributing the move to superstition."

"The power of auto-suggestion is amazing. After a golden run, I was once asked by an envious opponent if I had a system. 'Oh yes' I said, 'of course, but if I tell you you will keep it a secret.' Fortified by her reassurance, I told her my 'method'. 'If you cut a red ace, choose the red cards; with a black ace, the black. Little did I think she would take me seriously, but three months later she whispered conspiratorially in my ear, 'Thank you, it really works.'"

Charles finished his drink. "Let me show you a hand that illustrates that when the fates conspire against you there is nothing to do but accept it. I was East, playing against Eustace, the duffer of duffers."

Rubber Bridge. Game All. Dealer South.

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COLLECTING

Creations from the cranks who chose to be craftsmen

The Art Workers' Guild - one of the several arts and crafts-inspired guilds established in the 1880s, and the only one to survive - is celebrating its centenary with a retrospective exhibition called "Beauty's Awakening" at Brighton Museum from next Saturday.

While the aims of such short-lived guilds as A. H. Mackmurdo's Century Guild or C. R. Ashbee's guild of Handicrafts were to produce and sell the goods of their members, the Art Workers' Guild's central function was good fellowship. This emphasis explains the scarcity of Guild members' work on today's markets.

In 1973 the Fine Art Society in London held an exhibition of paintings, sculpture, metalwork and ceramics by some 150 Arts and Crafts Movement designers, many of whom were guild members; most of the exhibits were for sale. Eight years later the Fine Art Society held an exhibition of furniture of the period much of which was bought by British and international museums. This year they found it impossible to find enough items on the market to hold a commercial exhibition celebrating the guild's centenary.

Some of the items from the 1973 show, such as a set of four oak chairs by Voysey, an early marquetry cabinet by Ernest Gimson or a silver-mounted decanter by C. R. Ashbee would fetch thousands if they were to come on the market today. But

while important pieces of the period are now both rare and expensive, there is much that is extremely decorative, available and affordable. Early numbers of *The Studio* magazine will supply the names to watch out for.

The delicate jewelry of Arthur and Georgina Gaskin can be found for about £500-£1,000; simple silver cups by Ashbee, some with the characteristic, and elegant looping handle, are about £500; shagreen-covered work by Paul Cooper or enamel-decorated metalwork by Alexander Fisher is under £1,000; while the boldly designed copper lamps and tableware by W. A. S. Benson (a founder of the guild) start at about £150.

But what of the thousands of unsung members of the Art Workers' Guild, and the many earnest exhibitors at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society shows? One explanation for their work having been largely overlooked was provided by the metalworker Henry Wilson, a member of the guild. He described it as "a club for artists", but explained that "as everybody knows, artists are unpractical cranks". Within the Arts and Crafts Movement, "crank" was a term of praise and endearment: William Morris, the movement's founding father, was the crank *par excellence*. Cranks were people with high ideals who transplanted East Enders to the Cotswolds in a quixotic attempt



Tradition maintained: Bronze and ivory figure of Guinevere by Reynolds-Stephens, and wood engraving by Monica Poole, from the retrospective exhibition of the Art Workers' Guild, which opens in Brighton next Saturday



at true socialism; who had blue hands from trying to master the art of dyeing with indigo; who chose, above all, to be craftsmen rather than lawyers or clergymen.

The thin dividing line between foolish dreams and the utopian idealism which characterized the Arts and Crafts Movement found expression in the Art Workers' Guild. Fortnightly meetings were held in the great hall in Queen Square, furnished by several of the guild's most notable members. Members were known as "brothers" and no women were admitted until 1964, when the guild was sorely in need of some new blood.

Any art-workers might be admitted to membership from architects to cartoonists, from sculptors to makers of musical

instruments, and, in keeping with the beliefs of the Arts and Crafts Movement, the guild was fairly unsnobbish. In 1914 the master was one Thomas Okey, who was born in Spitalfields and became Emeritus Professor of Italian at Cambridge. He joined the guild as an outsider: his autobiography is engagingly entitled *A Basketful of Memories*. Humbler members also had a chance to meet the august.

Despite its crankiness, the guild's notion of good fellowship had practical advantages. A central tenet of the Arts and Crafts Movement was that no aspect of a building was too paltry for an artist-designer to improve. At guild meetings the numerous architect members came into contact with metalworkers, furniture designers,

makers of stained glass, mosaicists, tile designers and sculptors. Not only were contracts made but those with the power to commission were made to think about the role of such ancillary arts.

In 1888 a splinter group from the guild set up the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society which, for three years, held annual exhibitions in London. The scope of these was broad: the quality of the exhibits had dropped by the third show and it was decided to hold triennial exhibitions.

The guild continued to recruit members in the interwar years, but by the early 1960s few were young or distinguished. Its fortunes revived with the resurgence of interest in craftwork and Victorianiana, which perhaps reminded guild mem-

bers of their heritage. Much of this heritage remains unidentified and therefore generally overlooked by the specialist dealers: charming necklaces of moonstone or peridot; useful fittings and coal scuttles; sturdy oak chairs of slightly asymmetrical outline, and more. Such an item may only cost £50 to £100, but it will be redolent of the idealistic aims and fellowship of the guild.

Isabelle Anscombe

Beauty's Awakening is at Brighton Museum, Church Street, Brighton, from Sept 22 until Nov 26. Open Tues-Sat 10 am-5.45pm; Sun 2pm-5pm; closed Mon.

To become a member of the AWG you must be recommended by two guildsmen. Further details from the Secretary, AWG, 6 Queen Square, London WC1 (01-837 3474).

OUT AND ABOUT

Taking prodigious pains about a man

"Time has left that part of the island few antiquities; and commerce has left the people no singularities." Thus Samuel Johnson described the area around Lichfield, the city of his birth.

But Lichfield's most famous son was in one of his moods at the time. On another occasion he said: "Lichfield people are the most sober, decent people in England, the gentlest in proportion to their wealth and speak the purest English."

Today, the good citizens of Lichfield and devotees of Dr Johnson will congregate in the city to celebrate the sage's birth there 275 years ago last Tuesday.

Such solemnities as a service, the laying of a wreath and the unveiling of a plaque having been observed in the Market Place, the pilgrims will repair to the Guildhall for a birthday supper and the installation of Malcolm Muggeridge as successor to Sir William Rees-Mogg in the office of president of the Johnson Society.

This supper, however, is but one course in a banquet of Johnsonian treats, not only in Lichfield but throughout the Midlands and especially in London, where England's most quoted man died, aged 75, on December 12, 1784.

Video cassettes

REVIEW

Trudi Braun opts for the softly-softly approach after sampling keep-fit tapes

The shape of things to come

Keep fit should be handled with care. The *Times* last Saturday carried a front-page story warning of the dangers, particularly to the elderly and unhealthy, of taking up unaccustomed exercise too vigorously and without proper supervision. Happily, Diana Moran, the Green Goddess of BBC Television's *Breakfast Time*, of a similar opinion. She introduces her tape with the advice that anyone doubtful about the state of their health should consult their doctor before embarking on the exercises, and she encourages the viewer throughout to attempt only what he or she can do without strain.

If this sounds pretty dreary stuff, on the contrary, Ms Moran's infectious enthusiasm, combined with her gently-does-it approach, ought to have even the most hardened sinner out of that armchair and reaching in the general direction of his toes.

Much incidental comedy, as well as encouragement, is provided by the sequences showing some of Ms Moran's many and motley keep-fit classes in progress: matrons in leotards, male machine-operators in overalls, self-consciously swinging an arm and shaking a leg: firemen, factory-workers, old people, schoolchildren, the lumpy, the frumpy, the wrinkly, the uncoordinated - all keeping fit and having fun.

A good deal is crammed into the tape's

Keep Fit with the Green Goddess (60 mins). BBC Video, £19.95.
Arlene Phillips's Keep in Shape System (30 mins). Thorn EMI, £20.
If You Can Dance You Can Do It! (40 mins). Mirror Vision, £20.

60 minutes. It begins with a non-stop 20-minute routine to music - stretching, but not unduly strenuous - to be practised with the tape, every morning if possible. The rest consists of demonstrations of exercises for specific parts of the body to be learnt and practised gradually and selectively, interspersed with some sound and moderate advice on healthy eating.

Altogether this is a good, gentle introduction to keeping fit, in which the video has genuine value in providing clear models for, as well as a stimuli to, regular exercise. Diana Moran doesn't claim a monopoly for her own techniques.

Arlene Phillips's *Keep in Shape* tape fulfils quite a different function and is not for the uninitiated. It simply follows a typical modern dance exercise class of the kind offered at the Pineapple Studios and the Dance Centre in London, which the viewer is intended to work straight through, copying the movements on the screen, without stopping. This punishing routine is demonstrated by a small group of glossy young women - aged, we are told, from 17 to 34, but all formidably

supple and steely-limbed. "Don't worry if you're not as loose as these girls," Ms Phillips says brightly at the start. "The more you do, the easier it gets."

So one would hope. In spite of such crumbs of cold comfort, Ms Phillips clearly has little time for slackers. "Keep going... the pain in your stomach's a good one - keep going," she urges. There is no doubt that this tape has a useful role as a home practice aid for the supple, young, would-be dancer already taking regular classes of this kind. But it ought to carry a health warning. Although I am not particularly unused to exercise, it gave me a lot of aches and pains. And I don't think they were good ones.

The producers of *If You Can Dance...* have fallen between the two stools of entertainment and instruction. We are, alas, cheated of seeing Una Stubbs flexing her torso - her contribution appears to amount only to a chirpy introduction and sign-off and a rather bland voice-over. The tape consists of a non-stop sequence of movements to music, to be copied by the viewer. But this is not always possible when outlines are blurred by special effects or the cameras are soaring away towards the rafters in *Top of the Pops* style. What doesn't help either is that some of the group of male and female dancers evidently found the movements as confusing as I did.

Find yourself first, then find your man

The Tenth Month (123 mins); Mirror, Mirror (98 mins); Happily Ever After (95 mins). VTC Video, £45 each.

"Action, adventure, kung fu, sex and violence" have been dominating the video market in recent months, according to the company that has just launched the "Love & Life" series. Anxious to improve the industry's image, it has produced three films in the United States especially with women's interests at heart.

"Romances, I suppose," was how one friend greeted the news, and romance is a strong element in the first three to be released. But with the knowledge that feminism has rendered traditional romantic fiction unacceptable to many women, the moral of these tales is find yourself before you find your man.

By far the most absorbing is *The Tenth Month*, the story of a successful single journalist (Carol Burnett) who becomes pregnant at the end of an affair with no future. Dorry is in no doubt as to whether she should have this much-longed-for baby, and the progress of her pregnancy confronts her with one conflict after another: pressure from the family not to tarnish their good name, the pro and anti-abortion lobbies, whether to make the pregnancy public, racial tension in the hispanic ghetto where she goes to have the baby in secret, and her eventual decision to adopt her own child for the sake of decency.

How does she fit romance into this hectic schedule? Throughout the story she is pursued by a glamorous pianist, played by Keith Michell, and this is where the real conflict arises. A free spirit, he is prepared to act the father to her child. But Dorry realises this is not the answer. "I love you too, but I can't survive with you."

The pace and dialogue are slick, the plot contains enough twists to retain our interest and the performances are all convincing.

Mirror, Mirror and *Happily Ever After*, however, are written and directed with all the panache of downtown soap opera. *Mirror, Mirror* has no coherent plot, but consists of stories about three different women who undergo plastic

Glamour boy: Keith Michell

surgery for cosmetic reasons. The outcome for each, apart from bigger breasts, bag-free eyes and so on, is a salutary lesson in what self-esteem is really all about. Once you learn to be a real person you can't be ugly, is the moral here.

Happily Ever After is the most conventional of the three. A damsel almost ends up in deep distress when she goes to Las Vegas to find fame and fortune as half of a singing duo. Fortunately (you may disagree), an honest lumberjack falls in love with her music because it is "clean, pure and true" and is determined to take her home with him to Hollow Log, Oregon.

By sheer dogged persistence, he succeeds, and Matty embarks on a new life full of lumberjacks. Be true to yourself, says the message loud and clear, and you will find the right man. But with a voice like that, maybe she could have made it alone.

Are these films of interest to women? *Mirror, Mirror* and *Happily Ever After* did not "revive me as being of much interest to anyone." *The Tenth Month* might intrigue prospective single mothers, and is certainly worth more attention than the other two. British audiences, however, might find it difficult to cope with that peculiarly American eagerness to analyse one's emotional make-up and then to confront everyone with it.

Hilly Janes

In a Fawltly world, Basil is still king

The Germans, with The Hotel Inspector and A Touch of Class (90mins); The Psychiatrist, with The Builders and The Wedding Party (98 mins). BBC Video, each £24.95.

Fawlty Towers is Whitehall farce played out by real people and with a near-tragic figure at its chaotic heart. Amid the trouser-dropping, door-slaming, banana-skin frenzy is the anguish of a man who cannot cope. Comedy is a way of making pain bearable; played straight *Fawlty Towers* would be almost too harrowing to watch.

John Cleese based the manic Basil Fawlty on a real hotel proprietor, for whom the thing was too much trouble. From his slight beginning, the character was expanded and enriched. Not only is Basil irritated by his guests' perfectly reasonable demands; he is a terrible snob who yearns for a decent class of clientele; he is a genius for getting hold of the



Raving mad: Basil bristling wrong end of the stick; and he is gloriously glib.

And as if his guests were not enough to deal with, he is forever hounded by his imperious wife, Sybil, of the rasping voice and wheezing laugh, and reduced to despair by the non-existent English of his Spanish

writer, Manuel. Brilliantly interpreted by Prunella Scales and Andrew Sachs, Sybil and Manuel are comic creations only a mite less cogent than Fawlty himself.

What is less appreciated about *Fawlty Towers* is the dramatic craftsmanship. Time and again the writers, Cleese and Booth, create a consummately structured half hour of plot, sub-plot and comic business which makes the show so much more than the sum of its characters. They are peerless story-tellers in the medium of television situation comedy.

In the end, though, it all comes back to John Cleese's Fawlty. "Yes? Yes?", he snaps, as a hapless guest dares to ask for a bottle of wine or a gin and tonic. And as his tribulations mount, so Fawlty is gradually, inexorably reduced from mild tetchiness to flailing hysteria, breaking out into a goose step or collapsing in a quivering heap. It is, astonishingly, 10 years since *Fawlty Towers* was first transmitted. The formula was

so good that the show seemed destined to run for ever. Wicked, instead of risking a decline, Cleese and Booth called a halt while their inspiration was still at its height. After just two series, and 12 episodes, Basil was put out of his misery.

Now all 12 make a deserved appearance on video. The overwhelming reaction is how fresh and timeless they still are, both marks of the finest comedy which can transcend its immediate context of place and period and find something enduring to say about the human animal.

Each cassette contains three episodes (the two remaining cassettes will be issued later). It is tempting to play them straight through but they are better savoured one at a time. And even when you know the script backwards, the show is just as funny, perhaps even more so, the third or fourth or fifth time round.

Peter Waymark

THE WEEK

GALLERIES

Chequered career of a draughtsman

"In art, the most famous suffer the greatest reverse in fate", says Gordon Cooke of the Garton and Cooke Gallery. "You'll laugh if I say Salvador Dali will be forgotten in 30 years' time, but I think it's very likely true." Gerald Brockhurst, one of the highest paid artists of all time, is not exactly a household name today, but in the 1930s he was reputedly earning £20,000 a year. Garton and Cooke are holding an exhibition of 60 Brockhurst etchings from Tuesday.

At the age of 12, Brockhurst, proclaimed as a "Bartolomeo", was sent to the Birmingham art school where all were amazed at his talent. After winning all the prizes he travelled to Paris and Rome, worked for a time in Augustus John's studio, and by 1924, aged 34, was described as "the most outstanding academic draughtsman of the day". In 1937 he was elected to the Royal Academy and was paid 1,000 guineas a portrait.

That year a long article appeared in the *Sunday Express* entitled "Moulded Mind of Girl: I ought to Regain her Personality". In it, Dorette Woodward (a 24-year-old model whose portraits by Brockhurst had been appearing regularly at the Royal Academy) revealed a more-than-professional involvement with the artist, which had been going on since she was 15.

"I listened and, recognizing the brilliance, accepted all his views and ideas and opinions," she said. "They became mine. I ceased to have any of my own... I am simply material Mr Brockhurst has moulded... I do all sorts of work for him."

Soon after the article appeared, Anais, Brockhurst's

wife, sued for a divorce. She failed then, but succeeded in 1940, this time citing her sister and Dorette. He and Dorette fled to New Jersey where he died in 1978.

The exhibition provides a fine line-up of the woman's life. It includes a number of pictures of Anais, the finest being a speedily executed picture of a girlish figure, hair in plaits, awkwardly holding a baby; there is one of her sister Marguerite looking out winsomely from under extremely beaming eyebrows, and another showing them both working on Marguerite's coiffure.

It is Dorette, however, who steals the show, particularly with "Adolescence", first exhibited at the RA in 1932. Here she is sultry, pubescent, sitting naked before a mirror, her potent sexuality accentuated by the restraint of his technique. Brockhurst fastidiously perfected his techniques of fine cross-hatching and stippling until many of his works became almost opaque. Their rich, dark texture of shading delights the eye. Apart from "Adolescence" highlights of the show include "Evening (the fan) of 1921, showing a western girl dressed Madame Butterfly-style, and portraits of his mother and his friends.

Most of these etchings, Gordon Cooke says, could have been bought for as little as £2 fifteen years ago, and for £30 or £40 in the early 1970s. Prices at this exhibition start at £120; "Adolescence" is £7,500.

Sarah Jane Checkland

Gerald Brockhurst opens at the Garton and Cooke Gallery, 9 Lancashire Court, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 2820) on Tuesday Oct 19. Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm; Sat 10am-5.30pm.



Selected

GETTING LONDON IN PERSPECTIVE
 Barbican Art Gallery, Silk Street, London EC2 (638 4141). Until Oct 28, Tues-Sat 11-7pm, Sun noon-6pm.
 Enter a fantasy world where the National Gallery appears transformed by a giant dome, an opera house springs full-blown from Leicester Square and all the architecture built from 1840-1890 is portrayed clustering into one small area.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT
 V & A, London SW7 (589 6371). Until Jan 13, Mon-Sat 10am-5.50pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. Closed Fri.

Paintings, poetry and photographs to make up a picture of the area that was singled out in its entirety as an art work in the 1780s. Includes paintings by Constable, Turner and Francis Towne.

CREATION: MODERN ART AND NATURE
 Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Belford Road, Edinburgh (031 556 8921). Until Oct 12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.
 Splendidly ambitious inaugural exhibition which includes 170 examples of how artists of this century have dealt with the biggest subjects of all.

Openings

THE NEW CONTEMPORARIES 1984: An exhibition of sculpture, painting, photoworks, installation and performance by visual artists students, selected from a national open submission by such artists as Terry Adkins, Helen Chadwick and Edward Alington. For the young artists represented this will be their first major showing. ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (930 0493). Opens today, until Oct 21, Tues-Sun noon-9pm.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE MIDDLE AGES: With loans from all over the British Isles, this exhibition illustrates the period of Victorian Gothic revival with works by Pugin, Rossetti and Burnes. There will be a number of room sets bringing together furniture, textiles and paintings made for Morris's Red House, and a large section on medieval romances. Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester Whitworth Park, Manchester, (061 373 4865). Opens Fri, until Dec 8, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Thurs 10am-9pm.

TREASURES FROM KENT HOUSES: 60 works from private collections not normally on view, in an exhibition which is part of the Canterbury Festival. Includes paintings, drawings, sculpture, silver and furniture. Organized in aid of the National Art Collections Fund, with support from Christies. Royal Museum, High Street, Canterbury, Kent (023375 233). Opens Tues, until Oct 13, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm.

Photography

CORNEL LUCAS RETROSPECTIVE
 Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031-557 1140). Until Oct 20, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm.
 Eighty-eight wonderful portraits of filmstars such as Brigitte Bardot, Marlene Dietrich and Gregory Peck by Cornel Lucas, who worked at Pinewood Studios for 10 years from 1946.

FLOODS OF LIGHT
 Manchester Studies, Manchester Polytechnic, Cavendish House, Cavendish Street, Manchester (061 228 6171). Until Oct 5, Mon-Thurs 10am-5pm, Fri 10am-5pm.
 Ambitious exhibition dealing with



The Old Fisherman, by Edvard Munch

Disaffection in Germany

"The Old Fisherman", 1899, an unusual black and white woodcut by Edvard Munch, is pictured left. It is on show at "The Print in Germany, 1880-1933", a major exhibition which has just opened at the British Museum. As it is by a Norwegian, Anthony Griffiths, the organizer, admits it is a "revival" choice. But he adds, Munch worked in Germany in the 1890s and had a strong influence in printmaking there.

Thirty-five artists are represented in the exhibition, the wide variety of their styles echoing the change and upheaval of the early 1900s.

Apart from the astonishing richness of what was produced, the lasting impression is of disaffection and misery, most vividly shown in the portfolio called "Der Krieg" by Otto Dix. "The Royal Academy public will hate it," says Mr Griffiths. So did Hitler, who banned the work as degenerate.

"The Print in Germany, 1880-1933" is at the British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (836 1555). Until Jan 6, 1985. Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm.



Share the joy as Abraham is reprieved from sacrificing his son.

Entering the mosque of the Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, you can't help but feel how charged this place is with religious significance for three faiths: Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

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David Rendall

Heroic: David Rendall in ENO's *Madam Butterfly*

Photography: Michael Young
 Opera: Hilary Finch

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
 Covent Garden, London WC1 (240 1066). Tues and Fri at 8.30pm.
 The Royal Opera's second new production this season, Eran Steinhilber's *Tannhäuser*, dominates the week at Covent Garden. The opera has not yet been heard here since 1975, and the performance, conducted by Sir Colin Davis, will be based on Wagner's 1860 Dresden Score. Choreography will be by Sir Kenneth MacMillan, and Klaus König, the East German Heldenchor, makes his debut with the Royal Opera in the title role on Tues, Fri and Oct 1 and 4. Czech mezzo-soprano Eva Randova sings Venus for the first time in Britain.

Tonight, Wed and Sept 29, the revival of *Tosca* takes to the stage with Maria Zampieri in the title role and Sir Charles Mackerras conducting; and on Mon there is the last chance to see Andrei Serban's spectacular *Turandot*.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
 Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (836 3161). Thurs at 7.30pm.
 A new production at the Coliseum this week as well. Graham Vick's new look under the skin of *Madam Butterfly* promises to be controversial, with much of its accumulated Japonisme stripped away, and much psychological probing taking its place. John Maucori is in the pit until Oct 20. David Rendall is Pinkerton and Janice Cairns is Madam Butterfly.

KENT OPERA
 The Marlboro, Canterbury (Festival Box Office 0227 55600). Thurs and Sept 29 at 7.30pm.
 Kent Opera starts its autumn tour of the Canterbury Festival with a new production of Tippet's rarely performed opera, *King Priam*. Nicholas Hytner's production will be only the second to be seen in this country after the work's premiere at Covent Garden in 1962.

OPERA NORTH
 Grand Theatre, New Briggate, Leeds (0532 458351/440871). Wed and Sept 29 at 7.15pm.
 A new production of *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci* in new English translations open Opera North's autumn season at Leeds. Steven Pinnott produces both works, which are strongly cast with Phyllis Carran as Santuzza and Kate Flowers as Nedda. On Fri, Nabucco returns to the repertoire, conducted by Elgar Howarth and with Jonathan Summers in the title role.

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA
 Birmingham Hippodrome, Hurst Street, Birmingham (021 622 7486). Tues-Sept 29 at 7.15pm.
 The touring season gets underway with four operas from the company's lively autumn repertoire: on Tues *La Bohème*, a nicely detailed production with Anne Williams-King as Mimì and Arthur Davies as Rodolfo; on Wed

and Fri Andrei Serban's *Merry Widow*, with its Busby Berkeley-style dance routines and musical extravaganzas; on Thurs Verdi's *Ernani* with Maria Björnson's stunning, Velasquez-inspired designs; and on Sept 29 Martinu's powerful *Greek Passion*, a production not to be missed, conducted by Richard Armstrong.

SCOTTISH OPERA
 Her Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen (0224 638060). Tues-Sept 29 at 7.30pm.
 The ill-fated *Orion*, which everyone loves to hate, appears only once, on Thurs; but there are two performances each of *Fidelio*, with Kathryn Harries and John Treleaven (Tues and Sept 29) and *Pagliaccio*, with John Rawnley, Michael Myers and Maria Szucs (Wed and Fri).

مكتبات الأمل

THE WEEK

Radio

I HAVE BEEN HERE BEFORE: J. B. Priestley's famous time play about a group of strangers who meet apparently by chance at a Yorkshire country inn and find that their lives are strangely linked. The cast includes Lesley Nicol, George A. Cooper and Ronald Baddley. Radio 4, today, 8.30-10pm.

THE BOY PRIME MINISTER: A dramatized feature by Richard Mulren on William Pitt the Younger who was appointed Prime Minister just over 200 years ago at the age of 24. The programme draws on contemporary collections of political satire and includes letters about his only documented love affair, as well as a life-long addition to port. Pitt is played by Hugh Fraser and the narrator is Gerard Green. Radio 4, today, 10.15-11pm.

THE REAL TESS: An attempt to clear up a mystery that has intrigued the admirers of Thomas Hardy for so long - on whom did he base his novel *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*? Elizabeth North sifts the evidence and particularly that pointing to Gertrude Bugler, the milkmaid's daughter cast by Hardy as Tess in the dramatized version of the novel. Benjamin Whitrow plays Hardy, with Carol Mowlem as his second wife, Florence, and the programme includes the voice of Gertrude Bugler. Radio 4, tomorrow, 8-9pm.

GRAHAM GREENE: A profile of the novelist in the week of the publication of his latest book, *Getting to Know the General*, and anticipating his eightieth birthday on Oct 2. There are contributions from his brother, Sir Hugh Greene, and his biographer, Norman Sherry, and a rare interview in which Greene talks to the writer and journalist, Nigel Lewis, he classifies himself as "one of the

goods but great is too strong a word".

STEPPING WESTWARD: Malcolm Bradbury's novel about American campus life in the 1960s abridged in 13 parts by his wife, Elizabeth, is being read on *Story Time* by Robert Powell. Radio 4, Mon-Fri, 4.40-5pm.

KIPLING ROUND THE WORLD: Rudyard Kipling first travelled from India to England at the age of five, circumnavigated the world in his early twenties and remained a keen traveller all his life. In a five-part series, Margharita Laski retraces Kipling's journeys with the aid of his writings; the readers include Joss Ackland, Gerard Green, Henry Stammer and Mark Rolston. Radio 4, Wed, 7.45-8.15pm.

Auctions

DORSET TREASURES: Many examples of good quality Georgian furniture, a 12-light Louis XV chandelier, trinket boxes, tea caddies, porcelain, pictures and garden statuary and ornaments are among the items being sold from Kingston Russell House, which dates from the seventeenth century and has been extensively restored. The sale is being conducted by Christie's South Kensington (581 2231) and held at Kingston Russell House, Long Bredy, near Dorchester. Viewing today 10am-5pm, sale Mon at noon.

CALLAS WATCH: Star of a sale of fine clocks and watches is a gold and jewelled pocket watch and châtelaïne of the eighteenth century which belonged to Maria Callas. It was given to her at the height of her operatic career by an Italian male opera singer whose identity remains unknown. The seller is a relative of Callas. Estimate £25,000. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602). Viewing Mon 9am-4pm, sale Tues at 2pm.

Sport

CHAMPIONSHIP DARTS: Among the 32 players competing for prize money of more than £30,000 in the 1984 British Professional Darts Championship sponsored by Unipac are the world's leading professional and top seed, Eric Bristow, and former world champions Jocky Wilson, Keith Deller and John Lowe. In today's first round, Bristow meets Gary Lawrence from Sussex and Lowe plays the Scotsman Chris Angel. BBC2, 5.05-6.40pm and 11.35pm-12.40am. Coverage from the Coatham Bowl, Redcar continues throughout the week and the final is on Sept 29.

ICE SKATING: Competitors from more than 10 countries are taking part in one of the leading events of the skating calendar, the St Ivel International at Richmond, Surrey. With the retirement from the amateur ranks of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the search is on to find possible successors; in the television commentary box to assess rising talent is Torvill and Dean's coach, Betty Calloway. The programme includes an exhibition by the current top ice dancing pair, Karen Barber and Nicky Slater. All ITV regions. Tues, 11.20pm-12.15am. Coverage continues on Wed and Thurs.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF: The Open champion, Severiano Ballesteros, Masters champion, Ben Crenshaw, and the United States Open champion, Fuzzy Zoeller, head the field of 12 for the Suntory World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth. With the Australian, Greg Norman, they are seeded through to the second round. But on the opening day, Thurs, interest will centre on the British hopes, Sam Torrance and Nick Faldo, the West German, Bernhard Langer, and five-times winner, Gary Player of South Africa. BBC1 from 10.50am; BBC2 from 3pm.



Gentle giant: Ravi Shankar who gives a concert in London tomorrow (Other events)

Other events

LONDON LOCOMOTIVE TRIALS: A chance for model railway enthusiasts to test the pulling power and endurance of their gauge 0 and gauge 1 locomotives. The gauge 0 trials take place over a 350ft double continuous circuit. There are classes for steam and clockwork, one limited to locomotives with a maximum of six coupled driving wheels and a junior section for under 15 year olds. The London Toy and Model Museum, 23 Craven Hill, London W2 (262 7905). Today and tomorrow, 2-6pm.

RAVI SHANKAR: The world's best known Indian composer and master of the sitar in concert, with the tabla virtuoso, Alla Rakha, and the young starlet, Shamin Ahmed, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (589 8212). Tomorrow at 6.30pm. He will also be appearing at the new Watermans' Art Centre in Brentford, Middlesex (588 1176) on Oct 15 and 16.

HOME IMPROVEMENT SHOW: More than 60 firms are demonstrating do-it-yourself techniques and showing the latest products in a show sponsored by the Mail on Sunday and Do It Yourself magazine. There is also an exhibition by the Guild of Railway Artists. Royal Horticultural Halls, Vincent Square and Greycoat Street, London SW1 (Information: 222 6341). Opens Tues, until Oct 3 daily 10am-5pm. Adults £2.50, pensioners and children £2.

DYLAN THOMAS: David Buck, John Rowe read from the work Dylan Thomas in a programme devised and directed by Peter Watson of the Leeds Playhouse. Odette Gilbert Gallery, 5 Cork

Street, London W1 (434 2055). Wed, 8pm. Tickets £4.50 (must be booked in advance).

IN CONVERSATION: A regular series of lunchtime events in which writers talk about their craft in general and their new books in particular. On Thurs, J. G. Ballard discusses *Running on Glass*, a novel set in the Far East during the Second World War; *Empire of the Sun*, and the guest on Fri is the controversial and multi-talented American, Gore Vidal, author of the historical novel, *Lincoln*. Future guests include Martin Amis (Oct 3), Mordcai Richler (Oct 5), John Berger (Oct 9) and Angela Carter (Oct 11). Institute of Contemporary Arts, The Mall, London SW1 (330 5647). 1-2.15pm, tickets £1.40.

FLOWERS AT SUTTON PLACE: More than 80 exhibits to illustrate the many aspects of the flower arranger's art and also reflect the Tudor period of Sutton Place. The colour schemes have been devised to blend in with those of the paintings and tapestries and a special item is a floral depiction of a Tudor banquet. Proceeds to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Sutton Place, Guildford, Surrey (0435 504455). Fri 10am-5pm, Sat, Sept 29, 10am-7pm, £3; Sept 30, 10am-5pm, £2.

ARMAGEDDON 84: Wargames championships recreating classic battles from ancient Egypt to the present day, demonstrations of medieval combat displays of military models and uniforms; a dungeons and dragons competition in which the public can take part; and a non-stop 30 hour wargame for charity. Also leading manufacturers and stockists of wargames figures, equipment and rules will be showing the latest aspects of the hobby. The Haxagga, Reading, Berkshire RG2 5HJ. Sat, Sept 29, 10.30am-5pm. Admission £1.

THEATRE

Hooked on a line of suburban hoofers

Stepping Out, which opens at the Duke of York's theatre on Tuesday is the latest in the line of dance shows that have been filling West End theatres in recent months, Britain's answer to those high kicking, fast moving American musicals.

It is not quite like *On Your Toes*, however, and Julia McKenzie, the director, (who was an unforgettable Miss Adelaide in the National Theatre's *Gypsies and Dolls*), should not be taken too literally when she describes it as a British *Chorus Line*. For it is a comedy not a musical, although it has music, and it is the story of a group of ladies hoofing it in a tap dancing class; but Miss McKenzie, as exuberant as Miss Adelaide, is delighted in the comparisons. "It is *Chorus Line* without the razzi, or an amateur 42nd Street", she suggests.

The play, which has toured successfully in Leatherhead, Cambridge, Richmond and Brighton before opening in London, is by Richard Harris, who won the *Evening Standard* best play award in 1979 with his comedy, *Outside Edge*. Julia McKenzie, who played in *Outside Edge*, is making her debut as director in this production, and is decidedly matter-of-fact about this new direction in her career. "I am directing it because I know the author", she says.



Turning on the tap: Julia McKenzie, the director, watches a routine in *Stepping Out*

"He let me read the play and I said 'you must get a woman to direct it', not meaning me. Nor did he, and he tried everywhere to find a woman director, but in the end he had to turn to me."

Stepping Out nevertheless struck an immediate chord when she read it, and she admits that from the start she could see the play like a film in her head. "And Richard had a gut feeling that I was right to direct it. It is all about suburban life, and that is very much my cup of tea."

Perhaps the reluctant director would have preferred to be on stage as one of the suburban characters. "No, I would not

have been right for any of them. I certainly would not have cast me in it", she explains.

Set in a north London church hall, *Stepping Out* tells of the progress of the ladies' tap dancing class as it prepares for a grand charity concert. The ladies are a rare, or perhaps not such a rare, mixture: bottle blonde Maxine, sharp and shrewd; shapely, if bulging, Sylvia; timid Dorothy who works in the Social Security; Andy, a worn out do-gooder; West Indian Rose, self-styled "token pade"; and fat, plain Lyne. One poor man struggles to keep his dignity among them, and a snobby newcomer, Vera,

arrives to upset their relationships as their teacher, Mavis, an ex-professional dancer - who failed to make the big time, coaches them towards the grand performance.

The cast includes Barbara Ferris, Marcia Warren and Diane Langton (who appeared in *A Chorus Line*), and Julia McKenzie has the help of additional choreography by Tudor Davies.

Christopher Warman

Stepping Out, Duke of York's (836 5122). Previews tonight and Mon at 8pm. Opens Tues at 7pm. Then Mon-Fri at 8pm, matinee Thurs at 3pm, Sat 5.30 and 8.30pm.

In preview

ANIMAL FARM: George Orwell's satirical novel, is adapted for the stage and directed by Peter Hall. Cast includes Greg Hicks, Barrie Rutter and David Ryall. Olivier (526 5933). Previews until Wed at 7.15pm. Opens Thurs 7pm, then Mon-Sat at 7.15pm.

THE NERD: Television star Rowan Atkinson is the lead in this new comedy by American playwright, Larry Shue. Directed by Mike Ockrent who was responsible for *Once A Catholic*, and *Education*. The play centres on a flustering eccentric who turns up at the house of a man whose life he has saved. Aldwych Theatre, London WC2 (836 6404). Previews from Wed: Mon-Fri 8pm, Sat 5 and 8.30pm. Matinees Wed at 5pm. Opens Oct 3.

Openings

THE ONE O'CLOCK WORLD: Set in the editorial office of a radio news programme, Leigh Jackson's play follows the lives of an ambitious team of journalists. Directed by Tricycle's new artistic director, Nicolas Kent. Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Road, London NW6 (624 5330). Opens Thurs at 8pm. Until Oct 27, Mon-Sat 8pm except Oct 1 at 7pm, matinees Oct 20 and 27 at 4pm.

PICK OF THE FRINGE: Nine shows from the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, each performing for one week, in one of three show slots each night (only two in a four week slot added). Today they are *Still Life* by an American company, about the Vietnam War; *Brass Band*, a unique and impressive American instrumental group who do for instruments what the King's Singers do for voices, and then some; *Fascinating Aids*, British female cabaret trio whose wickedly funny routines are also musical and direct. From Mon: Hull Truck in *Up 'n' Under*, the story of Cobblers Arms, Castleford, an unbeaten rugby team and their triumph against all odds. *Brass Band* (see above); Hull Truck in *Bouncers*, a night out at a northern disco. Donmar Warehouse, Earlham Street, London WC2 (379 6565). Today at 7pm (Still Life), 9pm (Brass Band) and 11pm (Fascinating Aids). From Mon 7pm (Up 'n' Under), 9pm (Brass Band), 11pm (Bouncers). New shows from Oct 1.

WEST SIDE STORY: Her Majesty's (830 6606). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4.45 and 8pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm. Bernstein's classic 1958 musical, scrupulously and energetically revived with Jerome Robbins' original choreography.

WILD HONEY: Lyttelton (258 2252). Mon, Tue, Wed at 7.45pm; Matinee Wed at 3pm. In repertory Chekhov's early comedy emerges as a masterpiece in its own right, thanks to Michael Frayn's imaginative translation and Christopher Marlowe's production, with the volatile Ian McKellan at its centre.

Selected

FORTY YEARS ON: Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5 and 8.15pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Transferred from Chichester, Alan Bennett's witty and nostalgic pageant of Britain from the 1940s to the 1980s, rich in wickily funny parodies and presented as a boys public school play, with all that entails. Paul Eddington makes a dotty yet dignified headmaster.

ON YOUR TOES: Palace (437 8834). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Doreen Wells appears in this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical, staged by the co-writer and original director, George Abbott, aged 96.

PASSION PLAY: Wyndham's (336 3028). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5 and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate, Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery stars Leslie Phillips, Judy Parfitt, Barry Foster and Zena Walker.

THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD: Riverside Studios (748 3354) Until Oct 7. Tues-Sun at 8pm; matinee today at 3pm. A marvellously warm and rich revival by Lindsay Anderson of Synge's great Irish tragedy, beautifully set and lit and sensitively acted by a mostly young cast led by Frank Finlay, Carolyn Pickles and Nicholas McAuliffe.

Out of Town

MANCHESTER: Royal Exchange, St Ann's Square (061 333 8833). Cymbeline, Until Oct 20. Men and Women, Until Oct 20. Mon and Tues at 7.30pm, Wed-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed 2.30pm, Sat 4pm. New season opens with a rarely produced Shakespeare play, featuring Janet McTeer, Art Malik, Hugh Quarshie and the company's principals. All the artistic directors, are working together on all the season's productions.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 255223). Richard III. Today and Mon at 7.30pm. In repertory Anthony Sher in the title role, with Patricia Routledge, Frances Besset, Christopher Fennell, Christopher Gartin, Ian McKellan, Brian Blessed, Amanda Root, Josette Simon in a new production directed by John Caird.

The Other Place (0789 255223). The Party by Trevor Griffiths. Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory Roger Alton, Ian McKellan, directed by Howard Davis with David Edgar.

Camden by Pam Gama. Wed at 7.30pm. In repertory. Adaptation from the story *La Dame aux Camélias* by Dumas. Frances Barber, Alphonse Emmanuel, Nicholas Farrell, Ron Daniels directs.

Hamlet. Today at 1.30pm, Tues, Thurs, Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory Roger Rees, Brian Blessed, Kenneth Branagh, Virginia McKenna, Frances Barber, directed by Ron Daniels. The Merchant of Venice, Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm. In repertory.

In his stride: Emrys James as Sir Giles Overreach in *Massinger's A New Way To Pay Old Debts* in repertory at The Pit. Today at 2 and 7.30pm (628 8795/638 8891).

Selected

THE COMPANY OF WOLVES (18) Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Or *Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf*. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story.

THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15) Electric Screen (229 3894). Classic Oxford Street (636 0310). Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band.

UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15) Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Classic Chelsea (332 5886). Harmless remake of Preston Sturges's 1946 classic about a jealous conductor played with a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski boundaries as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

PARIS, TEXAS (15) Lumiere (836 0691). Gate Notting Hill (221 0220). Screen on the HRI (435 3366). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

BROADWAY DANNY ROSE (PG) Screen on the Green (226 3520). Gate Bloomsbury (837 1177/8402). Classic Haymarket (839 1527). Classic Oxford Street (636 0310). Odeon Kensington (832 8844). Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of failures, comically entangled with Mafie hit men and the zany girlfriend of his number one client.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Last changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

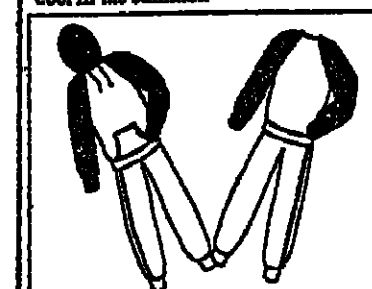
The Week compiled by Peter Waymark; Theatre: Anthony Masters

THE TIMES LEISURE AND TRACK SUIT OFFER

THE growing legions of Keep Fit enthusiasts have brought about an increasing demand for new, comfortable sports and leisure wear.

WE have selected two high quality garments that have been designed for The Times readers by Mr President, the originators of the classic American leisure suits. Both suits have traditional "washed" grey body and trousers with deep regan sleeves and trouser stripe in navy blue. The track suit has a navy blue hood with draw-strings, stretch knit cuffs and waist-band and a front patch pocket that will double as a hand warmer. The leisure suit has deep stretch-knit crew neck, cuffs and waistband - both tops have the title of THE TIMES newspaper printed in soft navy blue flock on the left-hand breast.

The trousers are the same for both outfits, grey body with navy blue stripe, drawstring waist and elasticated ankles. All garments are made of 50% cotton, 50% crease acrylic and are fully machine washable. The inside surfaces have a soft fleecy lining that is warm in the winter and cool in the summer.



The wide range of sizes should suit most people and are as follows:

Tops: Small (34in-36in), Medium (38in-40in), Large (42in-44in), (Crew neck only) Ex. Large (46in-48in).

Trousers: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large.

Waist: S 28in/30in, M 31in/33in, L 34in/36in, XL 36in/38in.

Prices: Leisure Suit with Crew Neck (including trousers) - £18.95

Track Suit With Hood including Trousers - £22.95

Please send me The Times Leisure Suit/Track Suit(s) as indicated below. (Indicate no. required of each size)

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|---------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Leisure Suit Top(s) - Crew Neck | | | | |
| Track Suit Top(s) - Hood | | | | |
| Trousers | | | | |

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FILMS

Splinter of light along life's dark corridor

"Stark, turgid, black-and-white movies about Catholicism and sexuality", wrote one American critic; another suggested that they were Ingmar Bergman look-alikes. Jerry Lewis. The films in question form the Terence Davies trilogy: three extraordinarily individual works from a British director who spent 10 years, under various financial umbrellas, painfully carving art from his own life.

Some American critics may have given Davies a local thumbs-down, but at Locarno in August the films won ecstatic praise from local critics, and came away with a shared first prize from the ecumenical jury. This was a curious, though heartening, award for Davies to receive, for the trilogy's chief villain is the Catholic church, whose rituals, teaching and iconography persistently oppress the semi-autobiographical hero, Robert Tucker, in *Children*, completed in 1976, with funds from the British Film Institute, we observe Tucker as a sad Liverpool child, marooned in loneliness both at home and school. In *Madonna and Child* (1980), Davies's graduation film for the National Film School, Tucker has grown into a morose, clerk by day, a morose homosexual by night.

The final film, *Death and Transfiguration*, made with the assistance of the British Film Institute and the Greater London Arts Association, presents a kaleidoscope of memories, centred on the aged Tucker (hauntingly played by Wilfrid Brambell) dying in hospital.

"If the trilogy is, saying anything at all", Davies has remarked, "it is saying that if



Enough to endure: Wilfrid Brambell and angel in Terence Davies's *Death and Transfiguration*

we endure, that is enough; if we have courage, then we can face the dying of the light".

Yet despite their sombre tread from birth to death, humour creeps in at unexpected moments, and the soundtrack's use of popular American songs adds ironic sparkle and resonance.

Music is crucial to Davies's own memories. The first film he saw was *Singin' in the Rain*, and during his own oppressed Liverpool childhood he looked on films as "an escape into the world of perfect imagination... entrance tickets into America, the land of magic".

As the trilogy advances, Davies's command of cinema's own magic visibly strengthens. He now regrets the slow pace of some scenes in *Children*, though the observing camera still seems a potent way of recording the pain of waiting in corridors, or

looking blankly through windows. All three films use the same cameraman, William Diver, who works principally as an editor; on the evidence of these beautiful images, he may be in the wrong job.

Now the trilogy is finished, one can't help wondering what Terence Davies will delve into next, with so much of his personal life already excavated. In fact he has mined the trilogy's material still further and produced a companion novel, *Hallelujah Now*, to be published on Thursday. There is also a new film script in development.

Geoff Brown

The Terence Davies Trilogy (18) is showing at the ICA Cinema, London SW1 (830 3647), from Fri to Oct 11. *Hallelujah Now* (Brilliance Books, £7.95 hardback, £3.95 paperback).

Openings

THE BOUNTY (15): Dino De Laurentiis's production, once a David Lean project, finally emerges with a New Zealand director (Roger Donaldson, best known for *Smash Palace*), and a Robert Bolt script. The 1935 version with Laughton and Gable offered breezy spectacle and romance; this one is handsome, painstaking, and a trifle dull. From Tues at the ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (835 8861).

THE BOSTONIANS (PG): The Merchant-Ivory team follow *The Europeans* with a second Henry James adaptation, adroit and pretty in its detail, though the plot needs more momentum. Newcomer Madeleine Potter plays the young feminist obsessively wooed by Christopher Reeve while Vanessa Redgrave looks on appalled. From Fri at the Curzon (489 3737/8).

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The 5% solution on share options

If you are going to give your top managers an incentive, you had better take it as seriously as any other part of the corporate strategy and plan accordingly. That is the message from Sir Nigel Brookes, a long-time believer in management incentives. His Trafalgar House group is the first leading company to grapple with the problems brought with the favourable change in the tax treatment of executive option schemes in this year's Finance Act.

Under the new system, the gains from options granted at a fixed price, from a rise in the Trafalgar share price before the time comes to exercise them, will be subject only to capital gains tax at 30 per cent, after allowing for inflation. Under the old provisions they attracted income tax at up to 60 per cent. That means top people trapped in the old option schemes, which could not be adapted, received a poorer deal than those with new options.

Under a scheme proposed yesterday, Trafalgar will start a new scheme with options over more than £5m of shares. It will also effectively close the old scheme and swap the old options into new-style options by virtue of the holders exercising them, and being offered replacement options at the current Trafalgar share price.

There is no doubting how much Trafalgar's executive directors, including Sir Nigel himself, have benefited from Trafalgar's successful expansion. Seven executive directors are currently showing a collective profit of more than £1.8m and Mr Eric Parker who as chief executive has an additional scheme of his own, is alone showing a gain of more than £500,000. But these paper gains will not look so good when income tax is paid, even if all future gains are under the new capital gains tax regime.

Swapping the options, however, has not proved as simple as it looks. To start with, Trafalgar's shares have fared so well that the new options would be worth more than four times the directors' salaries, breaching the guidelines laid down by the City institutions investment protection committees. Moreover, the exercise of old options and swap into the new will actually create a lot more Trafalgar shares, diluting other shareholders' interest.

There has clearly been some tough bargaining with the institutions. The compromise formula means the executive directors will be swapping only about half their old options into new and retaining the rest in the old scheme. Moreover, Trafalgar will buy in existing shares for its general employee profit sharing scheme to minimise dilution.

Even so, the proportion of Trafalgar's equity tied in option schemes rises from 2.25 to 3 per cent on the swap schemes and to 3.7 per cent with the extra new options, well within the agreed maximum of 5 per cent.

The institutions have shown they are sympathetic but are not prepared to be a pushover to any company wanting to get the best of the new regulations for its top men. If Trafalgar's top men respond to the enhanced new incentives as well as they did to the restricted old ones, ten shareholders should have little to complain about in this case.

Not so rosy picture in the tea leaves

A week has passed since Brooke Bond's long-range, profit forecast in defence against the £355m bid from Unilever, but the share price has stuck obstinately just a penny above the 114p offer price. While it is true that the Unilever offer is yet young, Brooke Bond would certainly be happier had the price reflected greater faith in the group's future.

The key question, therefore, at this stage in the battle is how Brooke Bond can convince shareholders, already sitting on a capital profit they probably never dared even to dream about, that the future is bright. The chances of redemption at the hands of the Office of Fair Trading, which may hand down its judgement in about a week, or a white knight are slim. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of either of Brooke Bond's wish to remain indepen-

dent or of its recent forecast. On the fair assumptions that tea prices will not collapse and that margins will hold a pretax profit of more than £80m is quite feasible. Brooke Bond has always been a generous dividend payer, if occasionally a little rash.

The fact that shareholders will have to wait until January 1986 before they receive the full fruits of the dividend increase is unimportant if they believe that the long-run prospects are rosy.

Nevertheless, when Brooke Bond enters the fund manager's office its first task is to dispel the image of slow growth and management errors which so weakened the company in the 1970s and early 1980s. Sir John Cuckney, the chairman, Mr Peter Sawdy, the managing director, and Lazard Brothers must persuade everybody that leopard has changed its spots.

Well, has it? The problem is that one has to be more of a futurist than even Brooke Bond has dared to be. There is no doubt that the timber business is on a much sounder footing, although at great expense. Tea prices should generate higher profits in both plantations and groceries.

Perhaps the biggest change has been in the financial position. Brooke Bond is enjoying a positive cash flow and can talk of acquisitions, particularly in the grocery sector where expansion is difficult. Plans for taking over some General Foods lines have been put into cold storage for the duration of the bid battle.

Convincing case for private ownership

Critics of the Government's privatization programme have argued that the separate issues of ownership and competition have been confused in the rush to sell off assets for the benefit of the Exchequer. What benefit to competition, they ask, arises from changing a public monopoly such as British Telecom into a private sector monopoly?

That is not itself an argument against privatization. Ownership can be a crucial influence on a company's performance, either for good or bad.

Sir Eric Harp, chairman of Cable and Wireless which was nationalized in 1946 and sold back to the private sector in 1981, is a convincing champion of the benefits of private ownership. Speaking yesterday at a conference organized by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Eric drew some instructive comparisons between life under public and private ownership.

He conjured up a picture of life in the public sector as inimical to the entrepreneurial spirit needed to prosper in a competitive market. All investment projects over £10m required Treasury approval which in itself stifled management initiative. Cable and Wireless was restricted in what it could do in Britain in case the poor old Post Office suffered, and when in 1974 it was given a little more freedom it was only on condition that it "consult the department about any major expansion or developments of any financial significance".

Freedom from Treasury control enabled Cable and Wireless to draw up and, more crucially, to implement its own independent corporate strategy. Sir Eric lays particular emphasis on the importance of being able to negotiate deals and ventures as principals.

Earlier this year, for example, Cable and Wireless completed a deal within four days to gain control of the Hong Kong Telephone Company. Under public ownership that would have been impossible because of the need for endless consultations with the Treasury and other government departments. Furthermore, Sir Eric said, the deal was concluded without "leaks", another topical disadvantage of being in the public sector.

Sir Eric's experience makes one think that perhaps the Treasury's latest moves to strengthen its control over nationalized industries are really designed to convince managers that they should join the queue for privatization as fast as they can.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BNOC pegs prices

British National Oil Corporation has recommended to its clients that North Sea oil prices for the fourth quarter of 1984 be left unchanged from the third quarter. BNOC's decision is in line with the Government's expectation that a "world" oil supply and demand is moving into balance with members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries keeping production low.

● **SWIRE PACIFIC** has turned in half year profits after tax of HK\$477.4m (£49.5m), against HK\$435.1m, but revised downwards its forecast for the full year. The interim dividend on the A shares has been increased to 39 cents (31 cents) and on the B shares to 7.8 cents (6.2 cents).

● **MR SIMON KESWICK**, the chairman of Jardine Securities, said the company will pay a dividend in 1984 only if there are no further losses on investment dealing. Mr Keswick said that the Hongkong group's results had been hit by reduced dividends from the stake in Hongkong land and losses on investment dealing.

Harland to make cranes

The Belfast shipbuilder Harland and Wolff is to make cranes for the offshore oil shipping and construction industry. The company has become a licensee of Mechanical Systems Incorporated of Houston, Texas, and intends to introduce to the North Sea the American company's Sea King range of Kingpost cranes, which has a lifting capacity of up to 75 tonnes.

The Sea King was widely in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico oilfields, has been submitted to design approval by Lloyd's.

The award by Marathon Oil on Thursday to six contracts worth £230m for North Sea Equipment is seen as evidence of the market that exists.

Wates' largest refurbishment in the City is at 40 Basinghall Street, near London Wall.

Tenants include IBM and Nippon Credit Bank and rents of £30 a sq ft have been achieved in the building.

Mr Wates sees potential for providing first class office space with the refurbishment of more of the 1960s blocks in London Wall, but he says developers have to be very selective in choosing which buildings to renovate.

Dollar tumbles after Morgan Guaranty cuts prime rate

From Sarah Hogg, Washington

The dollar fell sharply yesterday and Wall Street moved higher after Morgan Guaranty, the fifth-largest US bank, cut its prime rate by a quarter of a per cent to 12 1/2 per cent - the first change since the general rise in American prime on June 25.

That helped to take some of the heat out of the Group of 10 meeting of industrial countries' finance ministers in Washington yesterday, the forum for European governments to voice their criticism of American budgetary policy.

The cut in prime came after a general easing in short-term US interest rates. The Federal Reserve had fallen to under 11 per cent, having reached nearly 12 per cent during most of the summer. This gave rise to speculation that the Federal Reserve was easing monetary policy a little, since the state of US economic indicators painted an uneven picture of economic trends.

The slowdown in growth indicated by the "flash" forecast of third-quarter national product was not enough to prevent a

rise in the dollar early yesterday after the publication of discouragingly large money figures checked expectations of a significant cut in interest rates.

A rise of 0.5 per cent in consumer prices in August suggested some acceleration in inflation, in contrast to the decline in the estimate of the national output deflator the day before.

The dollar then began falling sharply, but steadied at midday in New York, having closed in London at DM3.065, with the pound up 2.63 cents at \$1.2475.

Wall Street seemed disappointed that other banks had not moved faster to cut their prime rates, though by lunchtime the South West Bank of St Louis had followed Morgan Guaranty's lead. The Bankers'

Trust also cut its broker-loan rate a full 1/2 per cent, to 12 per cent.

The decline in the dollar, following what some dealers describe as the most hectic trading in years, wiped out its full gains last week by midday in New York. The fall was particularly steep against the Deutsche mark, a total drop of nine pfennigs, following reports of strong intervention yesterday by the German Bundesbank to stop a further fall in the German currency.

Although any evidence of a weaker dollar and interest rates will please America's colleagues in the group of finance ministers, the disturbed state of the foreign exchange market will remain a bone of contention.

But firm indications of lower interest rates would certainly ease the tension of subsequent meetings this coming weekend in Washington of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee and World Bank development committee, on which debtor nations are strongly represented.

GM workers end strike

US car workers and General Motors Corporation reached a tentative agreement yesterday to end selective strikes by 100,000 union members.

The pact has still to be ratified by the United Auto Workers Union, but officials said it contained unprecedented job security guarantees which would run beyond the life of the three-year contract.

The Reagan Administration and financial markets greeted the news with relief, fearing that a protracted strike GM more than \$150m a day would result in a dangerous economic slowdown and make hundreds of

thousands of workers in related industries idle.

Details of the agreement, which was bound to set the tone for settlements in other industries, were not disclosed by Mr Owen Dieber, president of the union, who said details of the agreement would be disclosed next week after it had been circulated to local union officials for their approval.

However, he said that it contained "far-reaching kinds of changes" under which the union received guarantees that jobs would not be reduced because of new technology or "outsourcing".

Argentina debt deal 'imminent'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Senior Argentine officials said yesterday they had reached the broad outlines of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and would be making an announcement as early as today on the details.

In background briefings and statements following a meeting between Señor Bernardo Grinspun, the Argentine finance minister, and M. Jacques de Larosiere, officials said only one or two issues remained to be resolved. The most important of these was an IMF demand that Argentina reduce wages to curb the soaring inflation rate running at about 650 per cent a year.

Despite earlier doubts, United States Treasury officials indicated yesterday they also believe the two sides were close to an agreement to be announced, most probably, at the current annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank. This would allow Argentina to begin rescheduling talks.

Commercial banks have insisted that Argentina reach agreement with the IMF on an economic austerity programme before talks begin on rescheduling the country's \$44 billion debt.

Argentina faces a critical deadline at the end of the month when interest payments of about \$900m are due.

Officials said yesterday that Argentina is trying to force an agreement with the IMF before next week when the Argentine President, Señor Raul Alfonsín, arrives in New York to address the UN general assembly.

Lever report starts split

From John Best, Toronto

Commonwealth finance ministers have given a tepid response to the Lever Report which advocates urgent, global action to alleviate the heavy debt burdens of the developing countries.

In a communique which reflected deep division between developed and underdeveloped Commonwealth members, they welcomed parts of the report while conspicuously withholding any blanket endorsement.

The minister congratulated the authors, a group of experts under Lord Lever of Manchester, on the "timeliness" of their recommendations. The ministers also praised specific proposals to deal with the debt problem of the poorest countries.

However, the closest they came to taking a strong position was to commend the report to the international financial community for "serious consideration".

Speaking to reporters at the conclusion of the minister's two-day meeting in Toronto, the Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, admitted that there were differences of view.

Tesco sees no future in high street shops

By Jonathan Clare

Tesco, one of Britain's three top food retailers, said yesterday that it no longer considered that the high street had a future for shopping.

Mr Ian MacLaurin, Tesco's deputy chairman, said: "I cannot see Tesco ever again developing a shop in the high street."

This about face by one of the best-known names in the high street has been forced on the company by a combination of planning rules and the customers' demand that they park their cars next door to the store where they shop.

Tesco believes that in order for a store to be successful it must have a "flat space" car park of at least 1,000 places adjacent to its store. With the exception of some areas in London potential customers will neither use multi-storey car parks nor park in the street.

The future pattern of food store development is therefore likely to be an edge-of-town site or out of town - perhaps in combination with other retailers who offer complementary shopping.



Ian MacLaurin: parking problems deter shoppers

Tesco has developed a shopping centre on a big housing estate outside Leicester, which includes a Tesco supermarket and other big-name shops.

Mr MacLaurin's remarks came after the introduction of Tesco's regional development paper which criticised the Government for ignoring the contribution that retailing can make to help the depressed areas.

BL cuts losses to £22m

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

BL, the state-owned motor group, gave a warning yesterday that its trading prospects remain uncertain despite a further cut in its losses in the first half of the year.

BL's interim figures show that its loss before extraordinary items was more than halved from £46.6m to £22.2m. At the operating level, BL made a profit of £17.9m, but this included the contribution from Jaguar, which was privatized last month and whose profits will no longer be available to the group.

Without Jaguar's contribution, BL would have made an operating loss of £23.2m in the first half, according to the board. This admission is bound to be seized on by those critics in Parliament and among BL's surviving private shareholders who have argued that it makes no commercial sense for BL to sell its most profitable division.

BL's sales revenue was up by £160m to £1,831m. Austin Rover and Unipart made small profit advances.

Crocker to sell building

Three potential buyers are negotiating for the San Francisco headquarters of Crocker National, Midland Bank's troubled Californian subsidiary. The building is expected to fetch about \$375m (£300m) and the proceeds will be used to bolster Crocker's resources.

The deal would be equivalent to a £150m rights issue in strengthening the Midland group's balance sheet ratios.

Mr Geoffrey Taylor, chief executive of Midland and Mr Michael Julien, the finance director, fly to California next week for discussions with Crocker which will cover Midland's proposals to buy out minority shareholders.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1127.7 up 0.4 (high 1129.7; low 1125.2)
FT Index: 871.4 up 3.2
FT 100: 80.23 up 0.11
FT All Share: 84.4
Bargains: 19.50
Consolidated US Leaders Index: 103.21 down 0.1
New York Dow Jones Industrials: 1,219.30 up 2.7
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,505.11 down 18.23
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 1,002.23 up 18.34

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.2475 up 2.63 cents
Index: 76.9 up 0.6
DM 3.8150 down 0.0050
Ffr 11.7400 up 0.02
Yen 204.50 up 2.60
Dollar 142.3 down 1.0
DM 3.0650 down 0.0020
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2520
Dollar DM 3.8795

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week to 10%
3 month interbank 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month DM 11%
3 month DM 5%
3 month Fr 11%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 102%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
on \$278.75 pm \$243.80
close \$346.25-\$347.75 (\$277.50-278)
New York (latest): \$346.30

KEEP YOUR PROFITS WHEN YOU'RE AHEAD



After the exciting rises in share markets over the past two years, unit trust investors are sitting on some healthy profits.

Some time you've got to decide when to secure your profits by going liquid. But how and when?

In March of this year Arbuthnot launched a totally new investment vehicle, the Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust. Initially there were four portfolios—UK, US, Europe and Japan.

Now we've added a fifth—called the Deposit Fund—investing in short-dated gilts and local authority Bonds.

So now investors have all the ingredients for successful investment right at their finger tips in one single unit trust.

AN UNPARALLELED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

The growth prospects for international investment are considerable. In the US, President Reagan, if elected, will be in a strong position to tackle the problems of the Federal Budget Deficit. In time we would expect to see lower US interest rates which hold the key to continued growth of the world economy.

Our current recommendations place emphasis on the US. In our opinion an ideal growth portfolio should look like this: US 40% UK 20% Japan 15% Europe 25%.

But how can you achieve this spread cheaply and effectively and make changes in response to the fluctuations in world markets?

The answer is the Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust which has added a new investment dimension. The Deposit Fund.

| | *Offer Price | Estd. gross annual Yield | % Increase since launch (2/4/84) |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| UK | 51.4p | 2.5% | +2.8 |
| US | 63.8p | 1.5% | +7.6 |
| Europe | 53.2p | 0.1% | +6.4 |
| Japan | 54.9p | 0.1% | +9.8 |

* as at 20.9.1984
The aim of the trust is to maximise capital growth. Reinvest the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

GENERAL INFORMATION. You may buy or sell units on any business day. Shares are permitted after one month from the date of your investment. When you sell your units, payment will normally be made on receipt of the remitted certificate. Income after basic rate tax is automatically accumulated and the price of units is adjusted to reflect this. Tax statements will be sent on 31st August each year. The offer price includes an initial charge of 34% except the Deposit Fund which is nil. The prices will appear daily in the Financial Times. An annual charge of 24% plus VAT (24% for the Deposit Fund) is deducted from the gross income of each Portfolio. The Managers have power under the terms of the Trust Deed to invest in traded Options and up to 25% of a Portfolio in shares on the Unlisted Securities Market. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Trustees: Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, Managers: Arbuthnot Financial Services Limited. (Reg in Edinburgh 55135) 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Our new Deposit Fund is specifically designed to let investors rest their money when they're worried about world equity markets.

It's primarily invested in short-dated gilts which are normally subject to only minor fluctuations in value. You can't invest immediately in the Deposit Fund. But you can switch into it after just one month.

FREE SWITCHING BETWEEN MARKETS

To make the most of your money you have to move between markets. But switching costs can cut into your profits. First of all in a conventional unit trust you can lose up to 7% each time you switch.

Not with the Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust because your first switch each year is absolutely free. Subsequent switches in any twelve month period cost only £15. Furthermore the spread between the buying and selling prices of units in conventional unit trusts is nearly double that of the Portfolio Trust.

FREE INVESTMENT ADVICE

As an Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust investor you will be entitled to receive free of charge our quarterly analysis which will tell you when we think it's best to switch your investments to maximise your profits. The minimum investment is only £1,000 (£500 in any one Portfolio) and you can buy and sell on a daily basis. To invest simply ring 01-628 9876 or fill in the coupon and send it to us with your cheque.

Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust

7th ARBUTHNOT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED, 722/9 131 Finabury Pavement, London EC2A 1AY. 01-628 9876.

I/We wish to invest £ (min £1,000) in The Arbuthnot Portfolio Trust, and enclose my/our cheque payable to Arbuthnot Financial Services Limited. Please apportion my investment as follows: (Minimum per Portfolio is £500).

U.K. Portfolio £ U.S. Portfolio £

Japan Portfolio £ Europe Portfolio £

Please complete this section carefully in block capitals. Your unit certificate will be produced from this form.

Title-Mr/Mrs/Miss First Forename

Other Initials Surname

Address

Postcode

Signature (in case of joint applicants all must sign and attach their names and addresses separately)

For information on the following, please tick box

The Portfolio Trust ☐ Unit exchange scheme ☐ Share exchange scheme



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Tel. No. _____

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A member of the Prudential Group

| 1984 | | Gross | | | | | 1984 | | | |
|------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|---------|--------------------|
| High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Ytd % | P/E | High | Low | Company | |
| 144 | 118 | Abrams | 545 | • | -1 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 226 | 185 | Flaming Cloner |
| 145 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 227 | 185 | Flaming Enterprise |
| 146 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 228 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 147 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 229 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 148 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 230 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 149 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 231 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 150 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 232 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 151 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 233 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 152 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 234 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 153 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 235 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 154 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 236 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 155 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 237 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 156 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 238 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 157 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 239 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 158 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 240 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 159 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 241 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 160 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 242 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 161 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 243 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 162 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 244 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 163 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 245 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 164 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 246 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 165 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 247 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 166 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 248 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 167 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 249 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 168 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 250 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 169 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 251 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 170 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 252 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 171 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 253 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 172 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 254 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 173 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 255 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 174 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 256 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 175 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 257 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 176 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 258 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 177 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 259 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 178 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 260 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 179 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 261 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 180 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 262 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 181 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 263 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 182 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 264 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 183 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 265 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 184 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 266 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 185 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 267 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 186 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 268 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 187 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | • | 7.2 | 4.3 | 269 | 185 | Flaming First Step |
| 188 | 118 | Adco | 550 | • | | | | | | |

MONEY MARKETS

Interbank money held at 10% to 10% per cent during the morning. It eased in the early afternoon, to 10% to 10% per cent, but rose sharply to touch 10% per cent in late trading before easing at about 20 per cent.

Period rates were nervously rick at the outset, but settled back later.

There was some buying of longer-dated sterling certificates of deposit to sustain the market during the morning, but the afternoon became quiet.

Maturities from six to twelve months were a little easier, but the rest were hardly changed at the finish.

In interbank term deposits, activity was mainly concentrated upon the short dates, out three weeks.

Local authorities seldom took interest.

Eurodollar deposits had a quiet session.

| | |
|---|--|
| Cleaning Money Rate 10% Discount Rate 10% Overnight High 11% Low 10 | |
| Week Price: 10%-10% | |
| Baring 3 months 10% 6 months 10% | Tranway 3 months 10% 6 months 10% |
| Price: Bank Bill (Rate/100) | |
| 1 month 10% 10% | 1 month 11% 11% |
| 3 months 10% 10% | 3 months 11% 11% |
| 6 months 10% 10% | 6 months 11% 11% |
| Local Authority Rate | |
| 1 month 11% 11% | 3 months 11% 11% |
| 3 months 11% 11% | 6 months 11% 11% |
| 6 months 11% 11% | 12 months 11% 11% |
| Summary Mkt. (CD Rate) | |
| 3 months 10% 10% | 6 months 10% 10% |
| 1 day 10% 10% | 1 year 10% 10% |
| Local Authority Market | |
| 1 day 10% 10% | 3 months 11% 11% |
| 3 months 11% 11% | 6 months 11% 11% |
| Interbank Market | |
| Overnight 10% 10% | 1 week 10% 10% |
| 1 week 10% 10% | 3 months 10% 10% |
| 3 months 10% 10% | 6 months 10% 10% |
| First Class Finance House (Rate/100) | |
| 3 months 10% | 6 months 10% |
| Finance House Rate 11% | |
| Tranway Bill Yield | |
| Applications received 11% 11% | 12 months 11% 11% |
| Rate at 11% 11% | received 11% 11% |
| Best week 11% 11% | 6 months 11% 11% |
| Average rate 11% 11% | 12 months 11% 11% |

TEMPUS

choices facing shareholders

should be avoided unless it improves considerably in value between now and the time the offer closes.

For most it will be a simple choice between the cash and staying with the company. Bibby is going to be used by Barlow as a platform for international expansion, particularly in the United States, so there will be share issues to finance acquisitions.

Minority shareholders are common in South Africa - Barlow has 19 quoted subsidiaries - but their position is regarded with some suspicion in Britain and there is a danger that Bibby's share rating could get tangled up with that of Barlow once Bibby is perceived to be South African owned.

Swire Pacific

The volatile nature of the Hongkong market means that the unexpected, simply causes more than a ripple of surprise. But yesterday's downward revision of full-year profits by Swire Pacific raised a lot of eyebrows.

The company, one of the blue-bloods of the colony, said yesterday it was forecasting HK\$1,000m (£104.6m), against the HK\$1,025m it expected when it bid for the outstanding minority in Swire Properties.

What the market will make of this remains to be seen. The half-year results were announced after hours in Hongkong, so local punters will have the weekend to digest them.

The Swire price initially lagged behind the market on worries about Cathay Pacific's landing rights at Kai Tak airport when the Chinese take over. But it has been bolstered by speculation that the deal will include the Chinese taking a 30 per cent stake in the airline. Swire's biggest source of profits.

And despite the reduced forecast, full-year profits for 1984 will still be substantially ahead 1983's HK\$837m; which should more than offset dis-

pointment over the interim figures.

Long term analysts - bumping up their forecasts for Swire - given the usual caveats Hongkong's political uncertainties. But short term the property and offshore activities are likely to be a drag on the endeavours of subsidiaries like Cathay Pacific.

BET

For a long time British Electric Traction has 'laboured under the unfortunate image of being a feeble, stumbling giant. Two years ago the tag was not without justification. But under the guidance of Mr Hugh Dundas as chairman and his managing director, Mr Nicholas Willis, the group has made a great effort to become a more caring conglomerate.

The new approach at BET is typified by the purchase earlier this week of an 80 per cent stake in African Window Group. At £26.8m it is not the biggest of deals, but it emphasises an important aspect of BET's philosophy. That is to concentrate on service-orientated growth companies in growing markets.

Anglian qualifies on all counts. The level of service it provides to its customers was one of the most attractive findings of the extensive research which BET carried out before making the acquisition. Anglian has also grown at a compound rate of 26.1 per cent over the last 10 years, in a replacement window market which itself is growing at 8.5 per cent.

The policy of picking up private companies built up by one person has already proved very successful for BET in the US. Its Argus publishing operation has made several similar deals to great effect.

Behind the scenes there have been other acquisitions, by way of smaller acquisitions and disposals which, on their own, are not material, but in total will prove quite significant.

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LONGTON

INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS P.L.C.

TURN ROUND TO PROFITS

| Year ended 31st March | 1984 | 1983 |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Turnover | £2000's | £2000's |
| Profit (Loss) before tax | 48,133 | 39,780 |
| Profit (Loss) after tax | 555 | (185) |
| Earnings (Loss) per ordinary share | 444 | (170) |
| Dividend per ordinary share net | 5.4p | (4.5p) |
| | 2p | 1p |

Extracts from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Mr Alan S. Fox.

- ★ The Motor Division has considerably improved its results - increasing contribution expected from this division.
- ★ Steel Stockholding & Engineering Supplies Division has produced a much improved performance in a difficult market.
- ★ Transport & Distribution Division again made a contribution despite severe competition.
- ★ The Future - Improvement in trading and level of profitability has continued into the current year. Your directors look forward to the coming year with confidence.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from:
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NOTE - U.K. resident shareholders will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends they receive. Investors should recognise that whilst Gilts provide a very high immediate return, the prospects of capital gain in the future may vary. The fund should therefore be considered as part of an overall balanced portfolio.

*Calculated as at 17th September 1984.

Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Telephone: 0547 73114.
The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange, London.

Britannia

P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Jersey Gilt Fund Limited (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered).

Name _____

Address _____

T22.9

Please forward me details of the Britannia Accumulation Savings Account

SAVINGS

Borrowers pay for societies' largesse

Building society borrowers have had a temporary reprieve with the announcement this week from the Halifax which leads the industry that it would not be putting up its mortgage rate for the time being.

While borrowers keep their fingers crossed, investors can only be pleased at the ever rising returns on offer from the societies.

Leicester Building Society is putting up the rate on some of its accounts to as much as 10.25 per cent on its Three Year Special Limited Issue Leicester-card Bond.

The minimum investment is £2,000 and you are locked in for 12 months.

After the first year you can have your cash back but you will lose 90 days interest. But who is to pay for this largesse? The borrower, of course.

Leicester is also putting up its mortgage rate to 13 per cent on October 1.

Changes in interest rates by the Britannia Building Society mean that investors prepared to give seven days' notice of withdrawal can now earn 9.3 per cent net of basic rate tax, provided a minimum of £500 is kept in the account. Rates on the 28-day notice account are also going up from 9 per cent to 9.55 per cent.

Smaller societies like the Lambeth are paying as much as 9.8 per cent net of basic rate tax on 28-day notice accounts (equal to an annual rate of 10.04 per cent). With six months' notice of withdrawal, an investor can earn 9.9 per cent. These new rates come into effect today.

Skipton Building Society is putting up its investment rates and now pays 9.85 per cent on its no-penalties instant access Sovereign shares. But the minimum investment is £10,000. With £2,500 or more to invest, an investor can get 9.6 per cent with interest paid monthly into a bank account.

Here again the borrowers are the ones who lose out as Skipton is putting up its mortgage rate to 13 per cent for repayment loans and 13.5 per cent for endowment-linked mortgages.

Market Harborough Building Society has also bowed to the inevitable and increased charges to homebuyers with a rise in rates from 12.5 per cent to a modest 12.75 per cent.

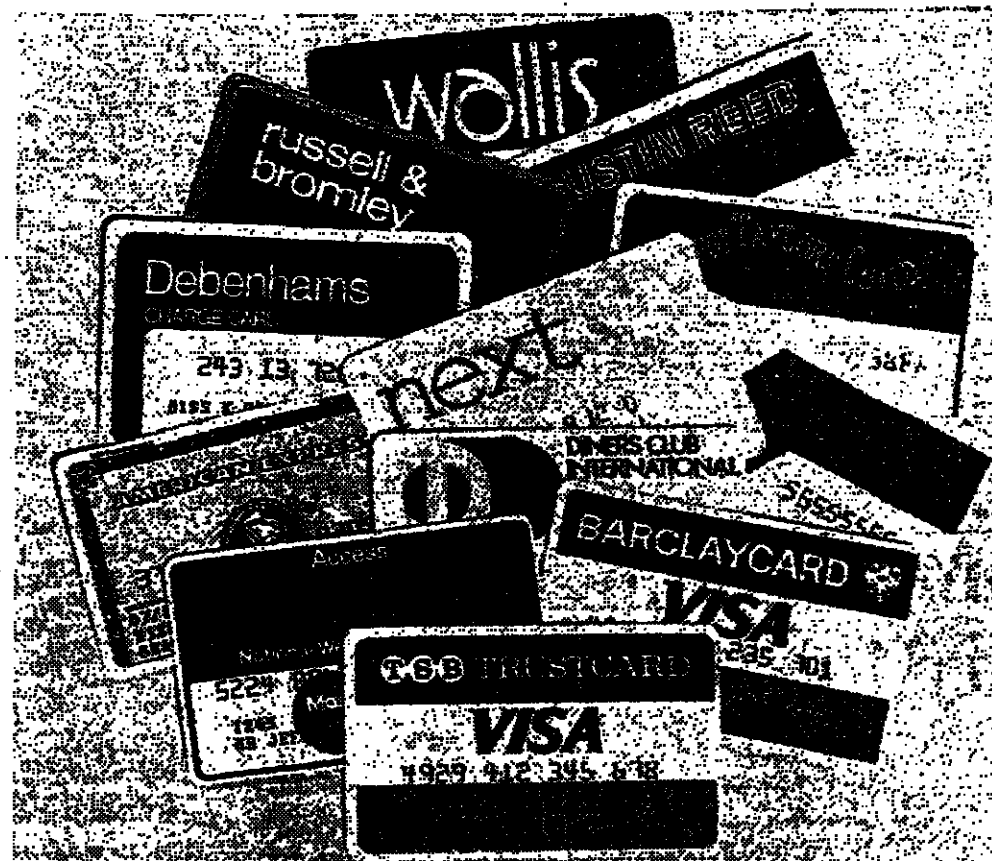
The Harborough's rate is still one of the lowest. "And we're as competitive as anyone," said Mr Roger Harris, the general manager.

L.B.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

CREDIT CARDS

Quick service after loss or theft, but snags abound



The proliferation of credit and bank cards offers rich criminal pickings.

stuck for a means of payment. Chubb does not accept Amex cards.

Barclaycard reckons that about 250,000 Barclaycard Visa cards are lost or stolen each year out of the 7 million United Kingdom cardholders (9 million if you count the Co-op Visa and TSB Trustcard clients).

"We aim to replace a card in a matter of days," says Mr Mike Wilmore, of Barclaycard's Visa

you to pick it up from one of our bank branches if necessary," says Mr Wilmore.

Many cards are stolen with the specific intention of fraudulent use and Barclaycard is concerned at the losses it is incurring in this area. In 1982, losses from fraud totalled £7.7m in the United Kingdom representing 0.33 per cent of turnover. By the following year the situation had improved slightly with losses reaching

are not so bad as its competitors. In the United Kingdom alone about 2,000 Amex cards a month are lost or stolen. But a rough estimate puts credit card fraud losses at about \$36m in the United States which accounts for more than 14 million of Amex's 19 million card holders. On a loss per cardholder basis this is a somewhat worse experience than Barclaycard in the United Kingdom which lost £7.7m on 7 million cardholders.

So what if you do lose your credit cards? Amex has a real person who will deal with your problem 24 hours a day. 365 days a year and can arrange for a replacement card at any of Amex's 1,100 offices in 130 countries.

Barclaycard has three numbers at its Northampton headquarters to cope with lost credit cards. Access has a real person to deal with your inquiries, most of the time, and an answerphone service.

Diners Club reckons it can arrange quick replacement if you ring its emergency number, but when I rang at 6.00pm there was only an answerphone service.

If you have made use of Diners Club's card protection service, which costs £6 a year, it will inform all your other card companies of your loss and arrange replacements and you are given a special, freefone number to ring.

● All reports of readers' experiences in getting credit cards replaced will be received with interest.

Lorna Bourke

EMPLOYMENT

Helping the young to find jobs

A scheme to encourage young people of between 16 and 25 to create their own employment is being launched with the help of private businesses.

The "Livewire" competition, sponsored mainly by National Westminster Bank, offers prizes of £1,000 each to winning entrants from England and Wales.

The first round of the competition is run on a regional basis and has four main categories. Entrants can set ideas for starting a business in their own, as part of a cooperative, as a project to help their community, or in any of these sections on a part-time basis.

In the "own business" category NatWest is offering a total of £1,000 in prizes, with £500 for the best entrant.

The winner will receive a free place on the Linked Weekend business development course, which normally costs £200, given by the London Enterprise Agency.

The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society is offering £1,000 in prizes in the second category. The winner of this section will receive £500 and a place on the Linked Weekend course.

In the community project section, the Woolwich Building Society is offering the same amount of prize money as the other sections.

The winners from each section, and the part-time winners, will then go on to the final where there are more prizes.

A wide variety of ideas will be considered, from running a market stall, to producing computer software.

If an entrant does not win he will be put in touch with someone who can give further advice.

Entry forms are available from NatWest and Woolwich branches and at Royal Arsenal Co-operative stores. The closing date is September 30. Forms are also available from: Livewire NEC, Freepost, Cambridge CB2 1BR.

Richard Thomson

HOUSING

Home loan guides for Asians

The building societies have at last woken up to the multi-racial society. The Building Societies Association has just published booklets in five Asian languages explaining the role of the societies, how they operate, how to make deposits and how to borrow from them. In English the booklets are called: *A Guide to Savings and House Purchase*.

The languages are Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu. Each 12-page booklet also contains an English translation to enable building society staff to help with inquiries.

Clearly, in the present savings war, building societies are eager to tap the growing wealth of our Asian population. But what about the Chinese?

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(Minimum £1,000, Maximum £50,000, Joint Account £50,000).

□ Please send me details.

Full Name (s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____ BLOCK CAPITALS

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| 5 Year Gain | 4,500 | 6,200 | 11,800 |
| Security | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
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| Barclays | 10 1/2 % |
| BCCI | 10 1/2 % |
| Citibank Savings | 12 % |
| Consolidated Creds | 10 1/2 % |
| Continental Trust | 10 1/2 % |
| C. Hoare & Co | 10 1/2 % |
| Lloyds Bank | 10 1/2 % |
| Midland Bank | 10 1/2 % |
| Nat Westminster | 10 1/2 % |
| TSB | 10 1/2 % |
| Williams & Glyn's | 10 1/2 % |
| Citibank NA | 10 1/2 % |

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FAMILY MONEY

New offshore fund

Charterhouse J. Rothschild, is launching an offshore Japan fund - Charterhouse J. Rothschild Japan Fund. An open-ended offshore fund and based in Bermuda, "it is designed to take advantage of the outstanding opportunities available in the Japanese economy and will aim to provide investors with excellent long term capital growth in Japanese securities", says Mr Richard Thornton, who will head the investment team in Hong Kong.

The minimum investment is £1,000 or sterling equivalent. There is an initial charge when you invest of 5 per cent, and the managers pay themselves a fee of 1.5 per cent a year of the value of funds under management. This is higher than most offshore authorized unit trusts would charge but not excessive given the higher costs of operating in Bermuda and Hong Kong.

Details from Charterhouse J. Rothschild, 86 St James's Street, London SW1A 1NE (Tel: 01-829 1111).

Arbutnot fund

Arbutnot Financial Services, the investment manager, has added another fund to its multi-faceted Portfolio Trust. The new fund - Arbutnot Deposit Fund - gives unit holders the opportunity to go liquid and keep their money in cash when

short-term trends in the equity markets look less than favourable.

The Portfolio Trust is an authorized United Kingdom unit trust which allows switching between different investment areas, hopefully without any liability to capital gains tax. This point has still to be resolved with the Inland Revenue, but even if it eventually rules that CGT will be payable on switches between the different classes of units, investors will be no worse off than if they had switched between conventional unit trusts within the same group.

Unit holders can make one switch a year, free of charge, and subsequent switches will cost £15. The minimum investment is £1,000. Further details from Arbutnot Financial Services, 131 Finsbury Pavement, Moorgate, London EC2A 1AY. Tel: 01-828 9876.

Perpetual's launch

Specialization in the unit trust field runs apace, and this week sees the launch of Perpetual's International Emerging Companies Fund.

"The sole objective of the fund will be maximum capital growth. It has become apparent that many emerging growth industries and smaller companies all over the world are offering exciting investment potential," says Perpetual's chief executive, Mr Martin Arbib.

The fund will invest in new growth industries, smaller companies,

companies that have recently been publicly floated, and organizations that are undergoing changes as a result of a takeover or merger.

"We believe that an international fund investing entirely in these areas should produce outstanding results over the years", says Mr Arbib.

The minimum investment required is £1,000.

Details from Perpetual Unit Trust Management, 46 Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, RG9 2AZ. (Tel: 0481-578888).

Fixed rate saving

Alliance Building Society, the market leader in the building society chequebook account area, is improving the terms of its Bankers' account. From Monday, investors with more than £2,500 in an Alliance Bankers' account will earn 9.5 per cent net basic rate tax. If you have less than £2,500, you receive 8.5 per cent.

The great advantage of this is that it offers full chequebook facilities and funds are automatically transferred from the Alliance account to the associated Bank of Scotland account to meet cheques drawn on the bank account. It is therefore possible to avoid bank charges altogether, while obtaining the maximum return on the funds invested with Alliance Building Society.



Roy Cox very high rates with simplicity

Alliance is also increasing the return on its seven-day account from 9.0 per cent net of basic rate tax to 9.3 per cent. Investments of more than £1,000 can earn monthly interest and immediate withdrawals are available without penalty, provided the balance remains above a £2,500 threshold. But perhaps the most attractive offer is the 10.5 per

cent (net basic rate tax) available on Alliance's Fixed Rate Bond. Building societies rarely commit themselves to paying a fixed rate of interest so this is something of an oddity but well worthwhile for those who want to lock themselves into today's high returns.

Do not delay if you are interested, as the Fixed Rate Bond will be withdrawn as soon as the society has taken in £30m. The return of 10.5 per cent is guaranteed until October 31, 1985. Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance, said: "This package has been designed to meet the needs of most investors and offers very high rates of interest while retaining overall simplicity." Details from Alliance branches.

Fund's performance

Past performance is about the most reliable investment criterion yet devised and it is well worth looking at a fund's long-term record.

Confederation Life has done well over the three-year period with its mixed pension fund, coming third out of 31 funds surveyed by independent pension consultants, Wyatt Company. More impressively, it was first over the five and seven year periods.

Over five years, the Confederation Life Property Fund was first out of 32 funds surveyed, the Fixed Interest Fund was second out of 17 funds and the Equity Fund was seventh out of 24 funds.

Income bonds log

Boyton Financial Services, financial advisers in Halstead, Essex, specialize in the guaranteed income bond field and have been logging the best buys now on offer. Over one year you can get 10.5 per cent net of basic rate tax, in the two-year field of Capital Life is offering 8 per cent (8.5 per cent if you invest more than £10,000), with 9 per cent for three-year investors. If you can tie up your money for four of five years you can earn 9.3 per cent net of basic rate tax. Details from Boyton Financial Services, Freefone 3847.

Smaller companies

Another unit trust from Schroder Unit Trust Managers, Schroder US Smaller Companies Fund will be on offer this weekend at an initial price of 50p per unit, fixed until Friday, October 12, the minimum investment is £500.

The managers say that the portfolio of Schroder US Smaller Companies Fund will comprise mainly stocks traded over-the-counter, although up to 5 per cent may be invested in restricted securities and a further proportion may be in traded options in line with the limitations set out in the trust deed. Reinvestment of income will be automatic.

Further information from Schroder Unit Trust Managers, (Tel: 01-836 8731).

WORKING ABROAD

Insurance deal for expatriates

The Expatriate Consultancy in Cambridge has come up with a package which provides a range of insurance for those working abroad. It provides cover for a wide range of risks, temporary life (one year at a time), personal sickness and accident, medical expenses (most important) and personal effects. You can buy it in units, and that gives the opportunity to produce a policy exactly suited to your requirements.

Some of the Premiums look a bit high, but Mr David Harrison, of the Expatriate Consultancy, insists that they are generally competitive.

"Many insurance companies charge a premium for life cover, if the policyholder is going to work abroad - particularly in countries like Iran, Iraq and Oman.

The policy has been arranged by Alexander & Alexander, the insurance brokers, and, for example, £40,000 worth of medical fees insurance, worldwide, will cost £400 a year.

On the life side, one-year's temporary cover will cost £88 for £40,000, or £120 for those in non-manual jobs. (This seems a heavy loading for being a white-collar worker). The policy covers death from only natural causes.

Details from the Expatriate Consultancy, Fitzwilliam House, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1QY. (Tel: 0223 66331).

UNIT TRUSTS

Higher commissions will prove costly for investors

Over the next few months investors could well find themselves on the receiving end of a new kind of unit trust savings plan - well, not new, exactly, but certainly more expensive. Most unit trust groups offer regular savings schemes - from as little as £10 a month in some cases. None pays commission to the intermediaries who now-days control so much of the savings business: with such small sums involved it is not worth while. Only a handful of groups actively promote these schemes because although they provide an excellent service to the investor they are expensive to operate.

This week the Unit Trust Association voted to relax its rules on commissions on regular savings schemes. Unit trust groups, which pay up to a maximum of 3 per cent on normal business, will now be allowed to pay commission of a staggering 20 per cent of the first year's contribution to a regular unit trust savings scheme.

At worst this could mean that virtually the first three months' payments into such a scheme will not be invested in units at all, but spirited away to pay the new commissions. For although the 20 per cent, under the UTA rules, covers the first five years, the commission can be taken first and no doubt will be.

Mr John Fairbairn at M&G Securities said: "We think it is deplorable. The regular savings plans on offer at present have the virtue of being extremely

simple for the investor to understand, and completely flexible. If new commission-paying plans are introduced the investor is simply going to get less value for money."

Similar comments come from Framlington, which, like M&G, is committed to maintaining its popular regular savings plan on the existing non-commission basis. But members of other unit trust groups - for example Britannia, Gartmore and Abbey - are looking closely at the possibilities of launching new savings plans.

Why has the UTA decided to take a special line on this particular kind of plan?

Basically it is to please the intermediaries who grew fat on the juicy commissions available on insurance-linked savings plans and those unit trust groups that relied heavily on unit-linked business.

When Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, abolished life assurance premium tax relief in the Budget, sales of these policies - which were investment plans with a fiscal figleaf - fell.

The tax subsidy more or less paid the commission, and with its withdrawal unit-linked schemes lost most of their attraction.

Up went the cry for a product on which large commissions could be charged - and that is really why investors may soon be asked to pay a ludicrous initial sum for something they have been enjoying so far for a modest fee.

Marketing-oriented groups like Britannia are keen to launch a new product. Mr Richard Bagge, a director, said: "Regular savings schemes have been around for donkey's years, and they are expensive and time-consuming. Agents aren't going to sell something unless there is a bit in it for them. We are trying to structure a scheme that gives some of the commission back, perhaps a discount or bonus after a few years - that works out quite well for the investor."

But that kind of plan radically alters the nature of the product. For instance, investors would be deterred from coming in after a year or so if they stood to lose so much of their savings on the initial commission. And it makes the product far more complex.

If these new plans start appearing on the market investors will be well advised to give them a wide berth - the chances are there will be plenty of the traditional savings plans around that will supply the same thing more cheaply.

The regular savings schemes are particularly useful for investing sums for children or grandchildren - or, indeed, for anyone who wants to start buying unit trusts without splashing out the large sum that is increasingly required as a minimum investment. There is no contractual element and no penalty for early encashment.

Maggie Drummond

PENSIONS

It pays to watch exempt funds

With employees likely soon to be able to choose where their pension money is invested, the performance of pension "exempt" funds will be of increasing interest.

Latest figures from Pensions magazine show that over the past year, Baillie Gifford's Japan Exempt fund was best of the funds monitored, showing a

42.3 per cent appreciation. Its nearest rival, National Mutual Pensions Overseas, achieved a 40.4 per cent increase. Montagu Far Eastern Exempt rose by 39.8 per cent.

Over the eight months to September 1, 1984, UK Provident's UK Equity fund rose 47.1 per cent with its nearest rival, Swiss Life Pensions Equity, lagging behind with a

32.8 per cent appreciation. Three funds appear in the top ten over both the 12-month and 8-month periods - Lazard Ridings fund, London and Manchester Equity and Public Storage US Property. The

magazine says the most outstanding feature is the effect of the depreciation in July of the Japanese yen on the Far Eastern funds.

COMPENSATION

Court to hear action over Signal Life

The Signal Life Investors Action Group ploughs on relentlessly in its attempts to obtain compensation for the gift fund investors who lost money in the collapse of Signal Life.

SLIAG now has a legal case coming to court, in Scotland against Lohian Insurance Brokers, one of the main promoters of Signal Life Gift Bonds, and a member of the British Insurance Brokers Association.

Mr Andrew Lohian has retaliated by circulating all his Signal investors with a recommendation not to sue. But he does confirm that in the event of any action being successful against him, he will not put his company into liquidation which must give some comfort to his hard-pressed clients.

Referring to a scheme organized by Mr John Potter of SLIAG under which investors

who have lost money can sue their professional advisers for a flat fee, Mr Lohian writes to his clients: "Mr Potter suggests that if a large number of investors took action, the Professional Indemnity insurers might well start taking the situation more seriously. We do not think this is an accurate statement."

There is no doubt that the PI insurers will not move to compensate the brokers for negligence unless successful

actions have been brought against the brokers, so the advice must be suspect. The intermediaries have no valid claim against their PI insurers unless negligence has been proved.

One investor, in Paisley who was successful in his claim of negligence against registered insurance brokers, Noble Warren, has now applied to the Insurance Brokers Registration Council for compensation.

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Invest today in the
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Fertile ground
for growing companies

The US economy continues to grow at a healthy pace. Corporate profits are expanding. Inflation remains low. The prospects for smaller companies look excellent.

With technological change accelerating, new companies are being formed daily to seize unprecedented opportunities in the new industries of biotechnology, computer services and electronic retailing the USA is a world leader. Small and emerging companies at the leading edge of such industries are enjoying higher rates of return and faster growth than their more mature counterparts.

For the growth-orientated investor, smaller companies in the USA are a most attractive prospect.

Prices are still low

For most of the past year, the US stock market has been listless as concern over the budget deficit dominated investor sentiment. Despite strong profits performance, shares of small companies have underperformed significantly. The value they now offer is consequently outstanding - and reflecting this, they are on the move forward again.

The timing seems ideal to buy into the growth companies of America.

Schroders' expertise

Schroders has maintained a presence in New York since 1922 and has established a strong reputation as an investment manager of small companies portfolios on both sides of the Atlantic. In the USA our small companies public fund has been highly successful since its 1959 launch; in the UK our Smaller Companies Fund is a top-performer over 5 years.

Schroder Smaller Companies Fund. A top performing fund. Up 301% over 5 years.*

Worldwide, we manage over £9,000 million of client funds.

The new fund

Schroder US Smaller Companies Fund brings this expertise to the UK investor. It aims for all-out capital growth and any income - a secondary consideration - is reinvested.

The fund will invest primarily in companies quoted on the US over-the-counter markets, although up to 5% of the fund may be invested in restricted securities. It may also invest in Traded Options within the limits set out in the Trust Deed.

New benefit for Schroder investors
Schroder Special Account
J. Henry Schroder Wagg now offers its new Special Account - a high interest, cheque book current account available to those able to maintain a minimum balance of £2,500.

Account holders who have, or acquire, investments worth at least £10,000 in any Schroder Unit Trust can apply for a Secured Overdraft Facility equal to 95% of the current value of their investments, using the units as security. A booklet containing full details of the Schroder Special Account can be obtained by ticking the appropriate box at the foot of this advertisement.

Remember that the price of units may go down as well as up. You should regard your investment as long term.

Buying on
the current opportunity

The present value represented by US smaller companies shares and the expertise that Schroders can bring to their management suggest a considerable opportunity.

By investing now you can secure the opening price of 50p per unit which applies until 12th October 1984. The estimated gross commencing yield is 0.5% p.a. After 12th October 1984 units may be purchased at the current daily rate.

The current opportunity is therefore one that ought not to be missed. Minimum investment is £500. We recommend that you return the coupon and your cheque without delay.

*Money Management - 10 to 15 September 1984

General Information

Dealing in Units Units may normally be bought or sold on any business day at prices quoted in several national newspapers. Applications will be acknowledged on receipt of your instructions and certificates will be despatched within two weeks. Repurchase proceeds will be forwarded within 10 days of receipt of the renounced certificate by the Managers.

Charges An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units. An annual charge of 1% of the value of the Fund is deducted from the fund's income. The Trust Deed permits a maximum initial charge of 10% and an annual charge of 3%.

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Income Income is accumulated. Tax vouchers will be despatched half yearly with a Managers' Report commencing 30th June 1985. Interim Reports will be issued on 31st December 1985 and annually thereafter.

Managers Schroder Unit Trust Managers Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association), Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2E 8ST. Regal Office, 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 8DS, England. No. 1531522.

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To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Enterprise House, Lombard Road, Portsmouth PO1 2AN. Tel: 0705 827733. (Write to invest (minimum £500) by 12th October 1984. A cheque is enclosed made payable to Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd. I would like more information on the: Financial Planning Service □ Schroder Special Account □

Surname (Block letters please) First Name(s) Address Date

Signature (Block letters please) Date

Enclose a photograph (if available) of the holder of the fund.

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Schroder US Smaller Companies Fund

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GROWTH-AT UP TO 15% p.a.*

The Selector is simplicity itself. You select the balance between capital growth and income within one Plan to suit your specific needs. You select the term of investment - from as little as 5 years up to 9 years. You select the frequency of the income payments. And there is no medical evidence called for.

| Example of a male aged 65, a 30% taxpayer, investing £10,000* over 5 years. | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Selected Net Annual Income | £0 | £500 | £700 | £900 |
| Maturity Value* | £16,570 | £13,090 | £11,700 | £10,250 |
| Projected net yield p.a. | 10.6% | 10.1% | 9.8% | 9.5% |

*The equivalent gross yield is 15.2% p.a.

*These values assume that London Life's current bonus rates are maintained.

*Minimum investment £2,500.

London Life's excellent record in managing investment funds (we're usually at, or near the top of industry performance tables) is your guarantee of a high yield investment.

Another reason for London Life's exceptional performance is the fact that

we pay no commission, and our staff are trained to provide a particularly high standard of advice and service to policyholders.

That all adds up to a very attractive proposition. If you would like to find out how attractive, fill in and return the coupon below.

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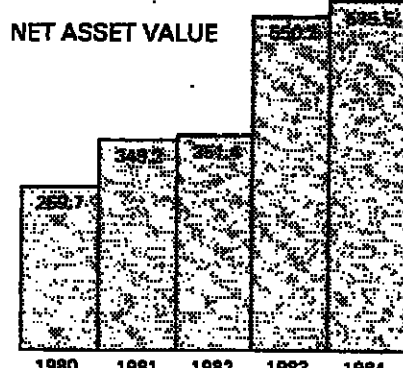
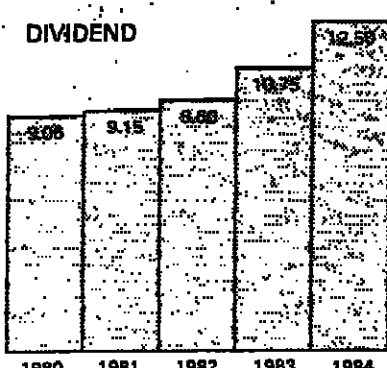
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- Record asset levels benefit from 48% of investments held in US dollar securities and cash.

- 64% of assets invested overseas providing international participation in expanding industries and investment opportunities.

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please return to The Secretary, The Second Alliance Trust PLC, 64 Reform Street, Dundee DD1 1TJ

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Address _____

Penetrating the finance jungle

SMALL BUSINESSES

Small businesses are now big business, and there is no shortage of organizations offering their expertise or finance.

Small businesses account for 96 per cent of trade in Britain and employ a quarter of the nation's workforce.

But the scene from the businessman's point of view is bewildering.

The Department of Trade and Industry, however, has said that it is going to simplify the range of schemes for small businesses and trim them from 96 to about 60.

It is repackaging the aid schemes and grouping them under four categories. There will be hotlines at its seven regional offices to help set businessmen upon an appropriate path.

The best sort of money if free money — but if a business does not qualify for a government grant then the businessman has to decide whether he is looking for a loan or equity finance.

The main sources of equity finance for small businesses are the Business Expansion Schemes and Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, part of 3i, which is owned by the Bank of England and the clearing banks.

ICFC has more than £500m invested in 3,900 companies. The average investment last year was £185,000, but invest-

ments can range from £25,000 to several million pounds.

The stake these investments represent can vary from just 5 per cent of a business to 35 per cent. "We never take a controlling stake," said ICFC spokesman.

Typically, it will take a 20 per cent slice of the company. This comes with bags of advice, but ICFC takes a "hands-off" approach and does not want to put its own men on the board. "We regard it as a long-term investment," the chairman said.

The Business Expansion Funds run by professional venture capitalists have given investors a way of taking advantage of the tax shelter of the Business Expansion Scheme without putting all their eggs in one basket.

The funds aim to raise enough money to invest £120,000 to £300,000 in each of six or seven companies. Some have a high-tech bias, but others are open in their approach.

It covers the whole range of manufacturing industry, construction, services, retail and wholesale operations, but banking, share dealing, leasing or hiring or any sort of financial investment, the provision of legal or accountancy services and, since the Budget, farming, are excluded.

The management style of the funds vary — some are more invasive than others and some

have a deeper pool of experience from which to draw guidance. The other main variation is the charges.

They all retain the right to charge for advice and raising loans and those that put a man on the board expect him to be paid — typically a non-executive director would expect £3,000 to £6,000 a year.

On top of these fees, the funds often retain the right to take a 10 to 20 per cent stake at a later date.

Many businesses need both loans and equity investment. Mr Peter Jackson, manager of Barclays Bank small business unit, said: "Equity leading is difficult to sell. People do not like to give up any part of an enterprise they have nurtured themselves. But it is better to own 70 per cent of a thriving business than 100 per cent of an ailing one."

"Most businesses are under capitalized, especially small businesses, and most are filling the gap with borrowing rather than equity investment. We have not yet got round to the American way where people expect outsiders to put up money."

Mr Jackson's unit has done 30,000 surveys of small businesses in the 11 years since it was set up. Lloyds and the Midlands have followed suit, while NatWest believes that small businessmen are best

served by the branch network rather than a separate small business advisory service.

The banks like to start by sorting out a business's need for short-term cash from longer term borrowing requirements. An overdraft is fine for working capital, but fixed assets should be paid for by a term loan matched to the life of the asset.

The banks all gear their term loans slightly differently. Barclays has one scheme for new businesses and another for expanding businesses. The Business Start Loan covers advances of £5,000 to £100,000 for up to five years, and instead of charging a percentage of the loan, the bank charges a royalty based on sales. So the burden of servicing the loan in the early and probably lean years is eased.

The capital is not repaid until the term of the loan expires, and on average the interest rate works out at between 15 and 17 per cent.

The Business Expansion Loan covers the purchase of plant or property from £5,000 to £500,000 and can be repaid over two to twenty years, depending on the life of the asset. The interest can either be tied to bank base rate or fixed at the outset.

The Big Four banks except NatWest offer a choice of fixed or variable interest rates. This year, Lloyds repackaged its two loan schemes for small businesses to form one flexible plan with an option to switch from fixed rate to a rate linked to bank rate or vice versa every five years.

Therefore, businessmen locked into a fixed rate loan at a time of falling interest rates can change horses before the end of the race.

Midland Bank runs two schemes — medium term loans of £5,000 and above for three to seven years charged at a rate pegged to base rates, and long term loans for sums between £200,000 and £500,000 to be repaid over 10 to 20 years at either a fixed or floating rate.

NatWest's business development loans span £2,000 to £250,000 and are repayable over one to twenty years at a fixed rate only. NatWest has made 97,000 loans through this scheme averaging £10,000 to £15,000 each.

The banks operate the government-backed Loan Guarantee Scheme. In the three years since it was launched £500m has been lent to businesses which might not otherwise have been able to find finance.

At the outset the Government guaranteed 80 per cent of loans, but this has now been cut to 70 per cent and the premium charged has risen from 3 per cent over bank base rate to 5 per cent.

In addition the loans are limited to £75,000 — a sum whose value has been eroded by three years' inflation.

Nevertheless, loans are often for a lot less than that. At NatWest, the small business manager, Mr Les Wood, said that a typical loan under the Loan Guarantee Scheme, was about £15,000.

Vivien Goldsmith

TAX CHANGES

Incentives for foreign trade lost at a stroke

The 1984 Budget and Finance Act signalled the end of a raft of tax reliefs for those who do some work outside Britain.

In 1977, the then Chancellor, Mr Denis Healey, introduced a relief from tax for work done abroad where someone spent more than 30 days outside Britain on business in a tax year. This was followed by a similarly-drafted allowance for the self-employed.

At the same time, there was more generous relief for people of foreign domicile working in Britain and, in this case, it was given against the income taxable in respect of the British employment rather than the non-British (because the non-British employment would already escape tax here unless it was brought into the country).

The Budget changes do, however, incorporate some transitional relief. In the case of the employed, relief for 1984-85 is being halved to 12.5 per cent and withdrawn after that year. However, the 100 per cent deduction applicable to an employee working abroad for a qualifying period of 365 days or more is not affected. Although still technically ordinarily resident, at least for the first three years, there is a complete exemption for such earnings from British tax.

The self-employed British residents are similarly treated for 1984-85 (12.5 per cent) and subsequent years (nil). There are some peculiarities affecting the self-employed because of the previous-year basis of assessment, but they are not generally significant.

Non-domiciled individuals (generally foreign nationals) employed by non-resident companies, but working in taxable employment in this country, are also adversely affected with effect from Budget Day, March 12, 1984. They had been entitled to a deduction of 50 per cent from their earnings which is halved after nine years' residence.

Where they already qualified for relief before March 13 a deduction will continue to be available at 50 per cent for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 and this reduces to 25 per cent for the final two years, 1987-88 and 1988-89. These reliefs were extended to anyone who was committed to come here before Budget Day and actually arrived and was paid before August 1.

It has to be said that the 25 per cent relief for working abroad was never a big deal. The rules were extremely tightly drawn in the first place and restrictively interpreted by the Inland Revenue, backed by the Courts, even in those instances where some latitude appeared to have been designed by the legislation.

Nevertheless we seem to have moved, at a stroke, from a country which gave some fiscal encouragement to mobility and international trade, to one where the traditional drive bridge mentality has reasserted itself.

David Tallon

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FAMILY MONEY

CONSUMER RIGHTS

Fair play after a poor deal

The Office of Fair Trading has launched a guide to help the consumer in the tireless battle to see fair play.

The booklet, *I'm Going to Take It Further*, is a guide to the arbitration schemes run by certain trade associations under voluntary codes of practice.

"Code of practice arbitration is intended as a simple and inexpensive alternative to taking a small claim to the county court or to the sheriff court in Scotland," says Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading.

"I hope this booklet will help people to realize that they don't have to give up on a complaint if they do not want to go to court. There is something else they can do to pursue a trader who has given them a poor deal," he said.

There are a number of factors that one should consider before deciding whether to opt for arbitration or a code of practice, or a county court.

Code of practice arbitration usually works out cheaper because your grievance will be decided on the basis of documentary evidence alone with no actual hearing.

Attending a court hearing could put you to considerable inconvenience and expense, and necessitate some advice from a solicitor. The normal rule with county court arbitration is that legal costs are not recoverable — the "no costs rule" — even where you win the case.

The OFT points out that heavily conflicting evidence may favour an actual hearing of your dispute with a trader, in that the truth of the matter may only come out in further oral examination of the evidence.

There is, however, no legal obligation on trade associations to enforce codes of practice, although, encouraged by the OFT, a number of them have done so, in such diverse areas as package holidays, funerals and double glazing.

There is more to the codes than simply an arbitration scheme for resolving complaints: the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) for instance, has two codes of practice — one for member travel



The new guide: a simple and inexpensive alternative to court

agents and another for tour operator members. Both cover a broad field of activity.

The Abta agents, for example, must maintain certain standards of service and keep clients' travel arrangements confidential, while tour operators must allow disgruntled holidaymakers a minimum of 28 days in which to lodge their complaints.

Much of what is contained in the codes will simply be an exhortation to members to adhere to the general law, that is to say, not to make misrepresentations or to use void exclusion clauses.

This duplication has advantages because of the sanctions

that the trade associations can impose for breaches of the code. Abta members will face a fine or expulsion from the association; a threat to report your grievance to the relevant trade association may therefore produce immediate results.

One area, however, where codes of practice and arbitration schemes are non-existent is that of financial services. With banks and building societies, for instance, you can complain only to their trade organizations.

The problem is that the OFT, which would like to see codes regulating these areas, has no legal power to impose them. "A voluntary code in any sector depends on the willingness of a

trade association to develop and introduce one," says Mr Clive Newton, director of consumer affairs at the OFT.

The National Consumer Council has pointed out in its report, *Banking Services and the Consumer*, he need for a banking ombudsman. And the banks are in fact going ahead with one, although quite which banks the ombudsman will control and the precise area of his jurisdiction have yet to be determined.

Mr Newton says that the banking ombudsman "could probably be backed up with a code of practice".

Most insurance companies, (but not Lloyd's) subscribe to the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau which covers almost all general insurance grievances and some, but not all, life insurance disputes. The insurance companies have not, however, adopted a formal code of practice although there are piecemeal statements of practice drawn up in consultation with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Mark Boland, deputy secretary general of the Building Societies Association, does not see the need either for an arbitration scheme or a code of practice for the building societies. He thinks that the present system whereby grievances that cannot be resolved are referred to the association and, ultimately, to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, works satisfactorily.

"In any event there is very little that the societies do which can give rise to a dispute," he says. "The services that we provide are very limited and the great majority of disputes are concerned with the calculation of interest payments and involve very small sums of money."

The banks, because of the broader nature of the services that they provide — such as stockbroking and executor trustee services — have a more obvious need of an ombudsman and a governing code of practice for the way they should deal with customers.

Martin Griffiths

OLD AGE

Start pension plan before any changes

The hiatus between the Government's declaration that it intends to legislate on pensions and the changes coming into force could prevent many people from making proper provision for their future, believes Mr Eric Morris of Property Growth Assurance.

He says: "If in two years' time personal pensions become

eligible for contracting out, existing holders of personal plans have two options: either to continue with contributions or to cease contributions and take out a replacement plan.

"In either case, a person can only gain by starting a plan now. Even if contributions cease in two years' time, the value of the contributions

made will continue to benefit from active investment management."

Assuming an annual growth rate in the personal pension fund of 12 per cent, Property Growth has calculated that a 24-year-old starting to make annual contributions of £500 now and then discontinuing after two years (perhaps in

favour of a new, contracted-out plan) would still enjoy a retirement fund of £5,238.152, in addition to any benefits from the new, contracted-out plan. The danger is that people eligible for personal plans will wait while legislation is thrashed out.

Lorna Bourke

Which of these 10 money-making business ideas could set you on the road to riches?

If you've often thought of starting your own business — because you know it's the only way to make really big money — the list on the right should be of special interest to you. Because it gives you 10 money-spinning ideas you could set in motion now to tap the rich potential that awaits you in the world of small, private enterprise.

The fact is, most people who have struck it rich working for themselves have succeeded on the strength of a single, innovative idea.

Such 'glit' ideas don't always require huge amounts of capital to set into motion. (Many, in fact, require no outlay whatsoever!) Nor do they even demand long, arduous hours of work. To give you hundreds of practical, innovative business ideas you can 'pick and choose' from, the Institute of Small Business is launching a new monthly periodical, entitled *New Business Ideas*.

25 ideas you can profit from today. Every month, *New Business Ideas* will bring you no less than 25 exciting, business opportunities you can have 'up and running' in a few short weeks or months.

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4. A profitable business you can run part-time from your home, until you can move into a full-time office. A turnover of £70,000 is the least you can expect when things get rolling — and all that's required from you is a talent for working with your hands!
5. An all-new concept in video shops that operates as a lucrative 'side line' business, requiring virtually no effort on your part. You start with a big advantage — saving 75% off the usual start-up costs — then sit back and watch the money roll in.
6. A disappearing British craft that could net you a comfortable income

with repeat and referral business built right in. You pick up the skills you need at any technical college or adult education evening class — then corner the market in upmarket residential areas!

7. A chance to cash in on one of the hottest new products from America... Your timing couldn't be more perfect — this ingenious greenhouse system is vital now we're switching to metered water supplies.

8. Another idea from America — 'car lot maintenance'. Pocket £200 a week replacing parking lines, replacing cracked kerbstones, etc. A few multi-storey car parks on your customer list could put you on Easy Street!

9. An opportunity to 'glit' rich steadily by capitalising on other managers' mistakes! The secret lies in finding just 1 or 2 big manufacturers in your area with surplus stock. You add your fat commission on top!

10. A new concept in childcare that can earn you as much as £1,200 a month caring for 'neighbourhood children' just two hours a day! Equipment (if you know where to look) is free!

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| SHORTS | Price Friday | Change on week | Int. rate | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 | |

| MEDIUMS | Price Friday | Change on week | Int. rate | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 | |

| LONGS | Price Friday | Change on week | Int. rate | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 | |

BREWERIES

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Int. rate | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 | |

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Int. rate | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 | |

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 17. Dealings End, Sept 28. Contango Day, Oct 1. Settlement Day, Oct 8.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

BUILDING AND ROADS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----|
| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

FINANCE AND LAND

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

FOODS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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| 1000 | 1.307 | +0.01 | 4.28 | 8.2 |

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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CINEMAS AND TV

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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DRAPERY AND STORES

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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HOTELS AND CATERERS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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INDUSTRIALS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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ELECTRICALS

| Company | Price Friday | Change on week | Gross Div. dividend | P/E |
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Sunday

TV-2

- June Broughton and H...
drama
- BBC 2**
- 6.50 **Open University**, Until 7.00
- 7.15 **The Sea of Faith**, The programme in Don Dugan's series examines the real reasons of Darwin, Peter Jung (r) (Ceelex titles).
- 7.45 **Kyung Wha Chang**, The Bach. The second of four programmes featuring the violinist. He is joined by Swiss soloist Heinz Holliger, a performance of the Concerto for Violin, Oboe and String. This is preceded by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, directed by Pincock, performing the "Il Pastor Fido" by Handel.
- 8.15 **World Chess Championship**, Report presented by Brian James. Between Anatoly Karpov and the challenger Gary Kasparov.
- 8.30 **Circus World**, Championship from Robert Brothers' Top. Syon Park, Brentford. The world's best comic from four categories - Super Troupe, Foot Juggling, Balancing and Flying.
- 8.40 **Championship Darts**, Unipart British Professional Championship.
- 8.50 **News Review**, A digest week's news from Monday Stuart (subtitled).
- 9.30 **The Money Programme**, presented by Brian White and Valerie Singleton. The items is a report on hotel "bucket shops" or the cost of business travel holidays.
- 9.45 **River Journeys**, Germany Greer on board a wood-burning paddle steamer, last 1,000 kilometres of voyage along the Rhine to Frankfurt to the centre of Brazil (Ceelex titles).
- 10.15 **Another Six English Towns**, Alec Clifton-Taylor in a magnificent Suffolk town. Bury St Edmunds, studied with delightful Georgian buildings, presided over superb Cathedral (Ceelex titles).
- 10.45 **Championship Darts**, Gubbe introduces how from two of this evening's matches in the Unipart Professional Championship.
- 10.50 **Shreds**, by Barry Humphries, a musical that Sheffield as seen through the eyes of two families - the Kemps and the Beckets - the decade that followed. Starring Karen Heggheim, Rebecca Dinsdale, Diana Mita Jackson, (Ceelex titles).
- 11.25 **News with Jan Leslie**
- 11.30 **Championship Darts**, Highlights of the two

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26



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- 8.50 **Open University.** Until 1.55
- 1.55 **The Sea of Faith.** The second programme in Don Cunitz's series examines the religious theories of Darwin, Freud and Jung (fr. Ceefax titles).
- 2.45 **Kyung Wei Chang Plays** The second of two programmes featuring the Korean violinist. He is joined by the Swiss soloist Heinz Holliger for a performance of the Concerto for Violin, Oboe and Cello in D minor. This is preceded by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, directed by Trevor Pincock, performing the Suite for Piano and Violin (fr. Ceefax titles).
- 3.15 **World Chess Championships Report** presented by Jeremy James, between Anatoly Karpov and the challenger, Gary Kasparov.
- 3.40 **Georgian Championships** from Robert Brothers' Big Top, Syon Park, Brentford. The world's best compete in four categories - Super Group, Foot Jugglers, Hand Baling and Tring Trapeze.
- 4.40 **Championship Darts.** The Unipart British Professional Championship.
- 6.00 **News Review.** A digest of the week's news from *Mora Stuart* (subtitled).
- 6.30 **The Treasury Programme.** presented by Brian Wilkie and Valerie Singleton. Among the items is a report on how hotel 'bucket shops' can cut the cost of business travel and hotels.
- 7.15 **River Journeys.** Germane Greer on board a wood-burning paddle steamer for the last 1,000 kilometres of its voyage along the Rio Sao Francisco to the centre of Brazil (Ceefax titles).
- 8.15 **Another Six English Towns.** Alec Clifton-Taylor in the magnificent Suffolk town of Bury St Edmunds, studded with delightful Georgian buildings, presided over by a superb Cathedral (Ceefax titles).
- 8.45 **Championship Darts.** Tony Gubbe introduces highlights from two of this evening's matches in the Unipart British Professional Championship.
- 9.30 **Threads,** by Barry Hines. The author and director of *Shed* as Sheffield are seen through the eyes of two families - the Kemps and the Becketts - and the decade that follows. Starring Karen Hagger and David Hester, directed by Mike Jackson. (Ceefax titles).
- 11.25 **News with Jan Learning.**
- 11.30 **Championship Darts.** Highlights of the two
- 2.00 **EEC Report.** According to an Irish report Northern Ireland the poorest places in western Europe. But the province sells the most expensive cars. With
- 2.30 **US Women's Open Golf.** Steve Rider with highlights of the final round of the tournament played in July at the Salem Country Club, Massachusetts.
- 3.15 **Gaelic Football - The All Ireland Final.** Live from Croker Park, Dublin, the match between the holders, Dubuiz and Kerry.
- 5.00 **It's Our Life.** A documentary about the issues presented to communal living with particular reference to the kibbutzim of Israel.
- 5.30 **News summary** and weather forecast by David the Pres. Anthony Howard is the Press. As Sir John Hoskyns, director general of the Institute of Directors, is questioned by the Young of The Guardian and Michael Elliott of The Economist.
- 6.00 **American Football** presented by Nicky Home and John Smith. News of the big game played, extended highlights of the match between Seattle Seahawks and the New England Patriots.
- 7.15 **Playing Shakespeare.** The final programme in the series that analyses and interprets how modern players bring life and meaning to the Bard's Elizabethan language examines his ability to conceal an outwardly mundane in hidden poetry.
- 8.15 **Upstairs, Downstairs.** It is the end of December 1914 as Edward's return from the trenches is eagerly awaited by the 'downstairs' staff. But his experiences have shattered him and the festivities become too much. Meanwhile, upstairs, Richard Bellamy has been offered a viscountcy in the New Year Honours and wonders why.
- 9.15 **People to People: Flame in My Heart.** A documentary about how Bangladeshis, who have settled in the East End of London, keep their culture alive.
- 9.45 **Doris Lessing's of Voices.** Bill Bunting, editor of Granada, in conversation with one of Britain's most famous writers Doris Lessing.
- 10.35 **Film: Hotsi Motti* (1939)** starring Max Miller and Florence Desmond. Comedy about two rival comedians, one of whom cheats the other into accepting a booking in Scotland. Directed by Roy

Dr John Newt

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| 11.15 | City of Birmingham Sinfonia Haendel (violin). Britten and the Overture Concerto Part One, Interme- zzo and 12.15. Then, an Nelson's Symphony No. 1 |
| 1.00 | The concert of the evening one. Anthony Rooley (violin and lute) conducts Italian madrigals, including works from Maccanico Sigismondo and Monteverdi |
| 1.45 | English of Muckel: part English madrigals. Includes works by Wilbye, Ravenscroft Weekes, Jeffries, and Warburton |
| 2.25 | Vila-Lobos: Roberto Szidon Brazilian plays Chamber Pieces on Brazilian folk tunes |
| 3.10 | Mahler: BBC Philharmonic Concerto (Herbig conducts) Symphony No. 10 |
| 4.00 | Edwards' Aube Lincoln. Over Volcanic conducts Goren New Lincoln |
| 4.40 | 1. Tzoules of Cyprus: Tzoules Sonata No 5 in D; Locatelli Violin Sonata in C minor Zarabel's Debutante de musique Op 8 for 2 and continuo. |
| 5.30 | Punch-Fines and Pigeon Eva Pigeon's dramatic and of Monet's visit to Italy. TV readers are Derek Godfrey, Brian Susan Uebell, and Brian Spring Queen with Yoko [played] play Zarabel's P. and Op 34; and Zarabel's Ballet's Variations in a R. Form. |
| 7.00 | Andrzej Pajdak: his and the Concerto Festival by the London Symphony Orchestra. |
| 7.30 | The Ambassador, by Stanley Mizel, translated by the author and Ralph May With Dennis Quigley, David and Tim Quigley-Smith. |
| 8.00 | Barry Leachard and Back with Jennifer Smith |

Closedown

- conversation with Peter Katin.
11.15 City of Birmingham Solo, with Ida Haendel (violin). British An
Overture, by the London Sym
Concerto Part one, Interval
reading at 12.15. Then, at 12.20,
Melson's Symphony No.4.
1.00 The first part of the Concert
one. Anthony Rolfe (clarinet)
and solo conducts Italian
madrigals, including works by
Giovanni Mazzanti, Monteverdi,
Sigismondo and Monteverdi.
1.40 Concert of Muzicke: part Two.
English madrigals. Includes
works by Wilbye, Ravenscroft,
William Lawes, Jeffreys, Vautour,
Weekes, and Ward.
2.25 Villa-Lobos: Roberto Szidon
conducts plays Graças a Deus
Pieces on Brazilian folk themes.
1.15 Mahler: BBC Philharmonic
Orchestra (Haring conducting).
Symphony No. 10.
Vidal's Ave Lincoln. Owen Dudley
Edwards conducts Gore Vidal's
new novel Lincoln.
4.00 The Orpheus: Trianon's Tri-
Sonata No 5 in D; Locatelli's
Violin Sonata in C minor Op 8 No
2; Lendel's Deutscher Vortext
de musIQUE Op 8 for two flutes
and continuo.
5.30 Punch-Flame and Pigeon Breast:
sues Page's dramatic account
of Monet's visit to Italy. The
readers are Derek Godfrey,
Susan Uebel, and Roshan Seih.
6.00 The Orpheus: Trianon's Tri-
Sonata No 5 in D; Locatelli's
Violin Sonata in C minor Op 8 No
2; Lendel's Deutscher Vortext
de musIQUE Op 8 for two flutes
and continuo.
7.00 Andrézej Puzoski: His Nocturne;
his Concerto in G major, played
by the London Symphony
Orchestra.
7.30 Play: The Ambassador, by
Michael Frayn, translated by
the author and Ralph Manheim.
With Denise Quigley, David March
and Tim Pigott-Smith.
8.00 The Orpheus: Trianon's Tri-
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and continuo.

1.30-2.00 We

- [illegible]

4.30 Film: Diss
Glen Ford, E 1

- pm-2:00** Champions, 2.30 Big Match
1.35-4.00 Film: Cover Girls, 11.00
Roman Polanski, 12.00 That's
How Hollywood, 12.30 and Closedown
- TSW** As London except: Starts 9.30-
11.00am. 1.00 Green Line, 5.30-6.00 Baby
& Co, 11.25 Look and See, 11.30-12.00
South West Week, 7.00pm Gardens
at All, 1.30-2.00 Farming news, 2.30 Big Match,
1.15-1.45 News, 1.50-2.00 News
Cartoon, 3.00-4.30 Fall Guy, 5.30-6.30
Return of the Saint, 11.00 Devlin
Connection, 11.55 Postscript,
Closedown
- CHANNEL** As London except: Starts
12.55 pm
Starting Point, 1.00 Mike and My Micro,
1.30-2.00 Link, 2.30-2.50 Big Match,
1.15-1.45 News, 1.50-2.00 News
3.30-4.30 Fall Guy, 5.30-6.30 Return
of the Saint, 11.00 Devlin Connection,
11.55 Closedown
- ANGLIA** As London except: Starts
9.30-11.00am. 1.00 Once Upon a
Time, 1.00 Man, 1.00 Laurel and Hardy
1.25 Weather, 1.30-2.00 Farming Diary,
1.15-1.45 News, 1.50-2.00 News
Tandem, Thriller, 3.30-5.30 Fall Guy,
11.00 Roman Polanski, 12.00
Protectors, 12.30 am Window on the
World
- ITV** As London except: Starts 9.30-11.00
am. 1.00 Mr Brooks, 12.00 Journey to
Cyrene, 11.00m 1.00 am Epilogue,
closedown
- TVS** As London except: 9.25 am
Green Line, 5.30-6.00 Baby
Co, 11.30-12.00 Farm Focus, 1.00pm
Agenda, 2.00 Buletsey, 2.30-4.00 Film
Man in the Iron Mask, 11.00 Roman
Polanski, 12.00 News, 12.30am
6.00-6.30 Human Factor, 11.00
Polanski, 12.00 Comedy, closedown
- ULSTER** As London except: Starts
9.30-11.00am. 1.00 Green Line,
1.00 Nature of things, 1.30-2.00 Farming
Diary, 1.15-1.45 News, 1.50-2.00 News
Lights, Camera, Action, 4.10-4.30
Cartoon, 5.30 Mr Smith, 6.30-6.30 Ho Ho
Ho, 11.00 Roman Polanski, 12.00 News,
12.00 Sports results, 12.05am News
Closedown
- SCOTTISH** As London except: Starts
9.25am Australian In
9.30 Baby and Co, 10.00m Human Factor,
1.00 News, 1.00 News, 1.00 News
About Gaelic, 1.00pm Glen Michael
Cavendish, 1.31 Farming Outlook, 1.31
Farm Outlook, 2.00 Film: The In-Laws
(Peter Jackson), 4.15 Scottish
Terranawks, 6.00-6.30 Buletsey, 11.00
Roman Polanski, 12.00 Late Call,
Closedown

